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SMITH NAMES ROOSEVELT HEAD OF STATE SLATE

Tammany Completely Dominates New York Convention

'BOSSES' EVEN DRAW UP PLATFORM REPORT

Vote of Delegates Mere Formality—Committees Told What to Do

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—Franklin D. Roosevelt of Hyde Park, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by acclamation for Governor of New York by the Democratic State Convention here.

ATLANTA, Ga. (P)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, in response to a request from the Associated Press dispatched prior to his nomination for Governor of New York, telegraphed the following message from his home at Warm Springs, Ga.:

"Told Governor my position remains unchanged. Cannot consent to be a candidate in fairness to my family and myself."

The Associated Press telegraphed Mr. Roosevelt again and his second message said:

"Sincerely hope convention in Rochester will understand and respect my oft-repeated statements."

Mr. Roosevelt was not accessible by telephone. The nearest telephone is in a hotel a half mile from the Roosevelt cottage.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—Governor Smith on being informed of the Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., stating that Franklin D. Roosevelt had been nominated to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, said:

"The convention had the consent of Mr. Roosevelt to do what it did. It nominated him and he will run."

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Governor Smith opened his presidential campaign in his home State in a speech before the Democratic State Convention that took the form of a scathing arraignment on strict state issues of the Republican Party of New York during the six years of his administration as State Executive.

He then called Tammany leaders into conference and announced to them the candidates on the Democratic slate ticket.

The address, for effectiveness of delivery and forcefulness, was his best since departing from Albany on his first campaign tour.

The Democratic candidate, according to his advisers, had two objectives in his speech here: to aid his state ticket, still unannounced when he appeared before the state convention, and to deliver a broadside in his own race in New York before his party had gotten their campaign under way.

The final decision on the party slate was made by Governor Smith as he returned to his hotel upon the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Kentucky Pastors Urged to Vote Dry by Conference

Cannot Remain Silent in Face of Attack on Law, Resolution Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MADISONVILLE, KY.—Preachers cannot be silent in the face of an attack upon prohibition and remain true to their high calling, a report of the committee on temperance and social service of the Louisville Conference. Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said, and "we, therefore, urge our people to agitate, organize and vote against all candidates who by their record are known to be the enemies of the prohibition law."

The report was adopted unanimously by the conference of ministers and laymen representing about 250 churches in western Kentucky.

"It is our mature conviction," the adopted resolution said, "that the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment was the greatest achievement that has ever been wrought by the forces of righteousness in this country."

"But this law which we have won after a century of struggle is being attacked and its existence threatened."

The committee report expressed gratitude for the successful negotiation of the Kellogg arbitration treaties, recommended "to our people" the cultivation of a spirit of brotherhood until the backward nations shall feel that the Christian nations are their friends, denounced mob violence and went on record in favor of all forms of legislation, state and federal, against gambling, especially racetrack gambling.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seattle, Wash.

ARTONDALE is a small county district in Pierce County, State of Washington, whose one-room school sent an exhibit to the Western Washington Fair. Among the specimens of art work there was one poster from this one-room school that stood out conspicuously.

All about it were dozens of posters from many schools which made graphic the teaching of thrift, of health, and of traffic precautions. But this lone poster lifted its voice as though to indicate another subject. It pictured two football squads facing each other ready for action and under it were the words: "Kick Out Alcohol!"

FRANCE SEEKING UNITED STATES CO-OPERATION

Plans Considered for American Participation on Finance Commission

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Various suggestions are being made for associating the United States with the commission of financial experts which will pursue the task of finally settling the reparations problem. It is held to be difficult to consider reparations without considering in some degree the question of interrelated debts. The international journal *Pax* remarks that one such debt cannot be solved without reference to the other. It states that when Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, was asked why American representation was not envisaged on the financial commission, he replied that to each day was sufficed its task and it was enough for the present to deal with the affairs which preoccupied Europe.

Pax adds, however, that it is understood that the absence of the United States will weigh heavily on the meetings of the commission. The journal is convinced that at an early date it will be necessary to ask the United States if it means to associate itself with a general commission. At the same time, Dr. Frederic Faure, Minister of Finance, proposed his proposal for an international conference to examine both questions.

The commission of experts, despite the absence of the United States, can nevertheless explore the possibilities of a general liquidation. "Whatever are the instructions," it is said, "which the commission receives, it is evident that the hour has come when the two problems cannot be separated. The final settlement of the financial difficulties resulting from the war imposes itself on all without exception."

These remarks, whatever may be the opinion of the French Government, are singularly reinforced by the recent reported observations of the French Ambassador to the United States, Paul Claudel, who believes that next year will be the concluding point of Franco-American negotiations. While giving the warning that nothing can be done during the electoral period, the year 1929 will be critical and will call for the most delicate pourparlers.

Thus from three important sources analogous suggestions are put forward. Furthermore, in this connection it is worth repeating the words of the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, delivered at the war monument ceremony at Chambery, namely, that as far as France is concerned, an equitable solution of the reparations problem must guarantee from the debtors to France, not only sufficient to pay creditors of France but also a substantial indemnity for the damages of the war.

BREWSTER ON SPEAKING TRIP

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has left the capital for Cincinnati, O., where he will address the Chamber of Commerce Oct. 2 on the American merchant marine.

On Oct. 7 he will address the annual convention of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Seniors Forsake 'Cyrano de Bergerac' as Favorite

PRINCETON, N. J. (P)—Princeton University seniors taking a course in dramatic art have voted "Hamlet" their favorite play for the first time in nine years, Prof. Donald C. Stuart, the instructor, has announced.

Since the class was started in 1919, the play chosen each year has been "Cyrano de Bergerac" by Rostand, Dr. Stuart said. This year's balloting showed 27 votes out of 49 for plays by Shakespeare, "Hamlet" received 26, "King Lear" was next with 8. "Cyrano" received 2. Two votes went to Bernard Shaw, and for the first time in recent years Eugene O'Neill received none.

HAMLET WINS FIRST IN PRINCETON VOTE

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

A Settlement Worker's Testimony

Chicago
T HE settlement home of the social worker in the middle of a crowded tenement district is a good listening post for the success of prohibition. A prominent head resident of a Chicago settlement contrasted the typical Saturday night before the saloons of her neighborhood were closed with the present in terms of interrupted slumber.

"We used never to sleep through a Saturday night without calling a patrol," said Miss Harriet Vittum. "The saloons closed at 1 o'clock, thrusting their clients out upon the street. Those who were too drunk to go home or not drunk enough, went to the dance halls which stayed open until three. When the dance halls closed, these men had no other place to go and it was rare that they did not make such disturbance that someone had to call a patrol."

"This situation has completely changed. I know there is still liquor sold in our neighborhood, but it is

LORD ALLENBY WELCOMED FOR AMERICAN VISIT

Liberator of Palestine Is Accorded 17-Gun Salute in New York Harbor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, known as the "Great Crusader" because of the fact that he rescued the Holy Land from the Turks and has always urged that Palestine be made a permanent homeland for the Jews, has just arrived in the United States for a brief visit, accompanied by Lady Allenby.

An official national tribute of 17 guns heralded Lord Allenby's arrival in this port as he passed Governor's Island on the city's official welcoming tug, the Macon, which brought him to the Battery. There his party was met by a police escort, which accompanied him to the home of Charles R. Crane, formerly United States Minister to China, where he will stay during his visit here.

About 30 prominent persons went down the bay on board the Macon to greet Lord and Lady Allenby when they were transferred from the majestic. Others met the party at the Battery.

Among the welcoming party were James Harbord, Dr. John Finley, who was with the American Red Cross in Palestine when Lord Allenby was in command there; Capt. M. D'Orsay, an American officer who served with Lord Allenby, and Gen. Col. Henry D. Lindsay, representing the American Legion, and Sir Harry G. Armstrong, British Consul-General at the Port of New York.

Lord Allenby expressed admiration at the beauty of New York Harbor, which he said, he had long wanted to see. He declared that the Statue of Liberty, seen through the early morning mist, was astonishingly beautiful, and that the city's skyline was a sight worth remembering.

He expressed the opinion that the world is moving toward an era of international peace and understanding, and declared that "open diplomacy" is a potent factor in establishing friendly relations between nations.

The reason in "open diplomacy" is due to the fact that the nations are gaining greater confidence in each other and the outlook promises well for continuance of peace, he said.

He spoke warmly in praise of the Pact of Paris and declared that the United States had made a good beginning" by furthering the treaty to outlast war.

There is no reason for apprehension in the fact that the world is more heavily armed today than ever before, Lord Allenby said. He expressed the opinion that increasing manufacture of new chemicals, together with the output of airplanes in unprecedented numbers, should not necessarily be construed as signs of military.

"There is decidedly more material that may be used in war than there ever was, before," he said, "but you can't stop progress simply because you have material that may be used in war. Civilization must go on, even if at some time it seems to be founded on a powder cask, as we have."

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VOTERS' LISTS REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 17

Last Opportunities Given
for Registration for
November Election

The last opportunity to register in time to vote in the State and Presidential election is being given in the larger Massachusetts cities and towns during the next two weeks, closing on Oct. 17. In smaller communities only a few sessions of registration will be held shortly before or on that date.

Massachusetts laws, like those of most of the states, make registration an absolute prerequisite for voting, and any eligible citizen who expects to vote on Nov. 6 will not be able to do so unless he or she is registered.

The registration sessions held this month supplement those held before the state primaries.

Registration books are open now at the city or town halls in nearly all of the larger communities, and in addition to this, there will be registration places for the various wards and precincts at outlying points in most of the cities on certain dates during the next two weeks.

Time Fixed by Ordinances

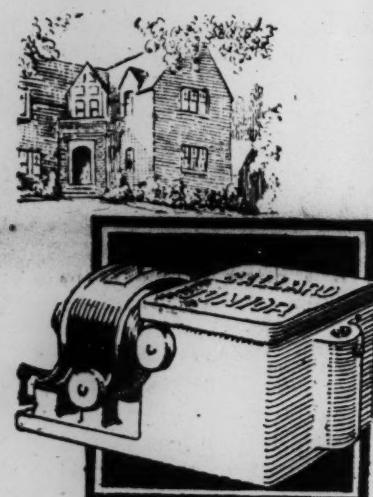
Hours and places for registration are fixed by ordinance by each city and town, so that practically no uniformity exists except that the last date and hour on which anyone can register is fixed by state law to be 10 p.m., on Oct. 17, which is 20 days before the election. Information as to local registration places and hours must be obtained from city or town clerks or election departments in the largest cities.

Beginning tomorrow, four registration places will be open evenings on various dates until Oct. 17 in each of the 22 wards of the city of Boston

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A Ballard Junior Oil Burner gives excellent results in any heating system. It supplies dependable heat without smoke, odor or noise, assuring the user of cleanliness, comfort and economy. Guaranteed against wear and tear for three years.

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proper, in addition to continuance of the registration which has been in progress at the election department in the City Hall since the day after the primary.

In Cambridge both day and evening sessions are being held at the City Hall, and registration will be opened at 10 places in outlying parts of the city on various evenings beginning Thursday until Oct. 17. Somerville voters may register at the City Hall daily and some evenings, and at evening sessions in 12 schoolhouses during eight days beginning Thursday.

Registration in Brookline will be possible today, tomorrow and Thursday and on Oct. 9 to 11 and Oct. 15 to 17 at the Brookline Town Hall, at Beacon Hall and at 1650a, Beacon Street. Precinct registration sessions also have been scheduled.

Both afternoon and evening sessions for voters of Newton are to be held at 11 places in various communities of the "Newtons" between Oct. 5 and Oct. 15, inclusive, besides daily registration in office hours at the City Hall, West Newton.

Registration both at the town hall and outlying places is already being held in Watertown with numerous evening sessions. Waltham voters may register at the City Hall any afternoon or at evening sessions there on Oct. 9 or Oct. 15 to 17.

In Everett, voters are being listed every day at the City Hall, and will be received at evening sessions on tomorrow night and the next Wednesday night. Registration sessions in Malden will begin on Oct. 9, and in Melrose they will be held each Wednesday evening.

Quincy residents may register at four places outside the City Hall this week, beginning tonight, or at the City Hall on Oct. 11 or 16.

In most of the larger cities the City Hall session on the closing day, Oct. 17, will continue until 10 p.m., but election officials are unanimous in urging voters to register on the earliest possible day, both for their own convenience and saving of time and to relieve the congestion of work in the registration offices at the close.

At Boston Theaters

"The Queen's Taste"

Under the management of the Messrs. Shubert, a Boston engagement opened last evening at the Shubert Theater of "The Queen's Taste," a new comedy with music, based on Captain Marshall's comedy, "A Royal Family." Eric Blote plays with broad humor the role of the king and Allison Skipworth in a dignified queen in this story of a mythical country where a princess must marry for reasons of state and in the end finds that duty and inclination are identical. H. Cooper Cliffe brought authority to his role of the cardinal and Jeanette McDonald sings and acts the princess with charm. There is expert dancing by Carl Randall and Virginia Watson, Ethel Morrison, William Danforth, Roy Hoyer and other well-known entertainers are also in the cast. There is a heavy of Chester Hale girls besides a chorus. A handsome production has been provided under the personal direction of J. J. Shubert.

Stage Notes

"The Bellman's Trial," mystery play, with all the action passing in a court of law, continues its definite engagement at the Copley Theater with a forceful and humorous performance by the permanent company, headed by E. E. Clive and Fred Eric.

This is the final week of Thurston, Illusionist, at the Colonial Theater. Continuing musical comedies include "Take the Air" at the Wilbur and "Just a Minute" at the Tremont.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C.S.E., member of the Christian Science Board of Lecturers, at Mount Chilton, Boston. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. Free. Open to all. Auditorium, in Church Edifice, Walbridge and Other Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Other meeting of section, Baconian Society, 4th Avenue, Boston Chapter, Hosterian Library, 739 Boylston Street, 8.

Opening dinner meeting, Boston Chapter, National Aeronautics Association, plans for the 1928 national air races to discuss speakers, followed by a trip to the Boston Auto Show.

Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Young Men's Division, Club, 7th floor, 22 Young Men's Division, Period, on eastern standard time. (WNAC) at 7 p.m., eastern standard time.

WORLD BANKING MOVE ADVISED AS PEACE STEP

Start in Plan Assigned to
American Association by
Retiring President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Formation of an International Bankers Association to discuss financial and industrial problems and to work for world understanding was proposed by Thomas R. Preston of Chattanooga, Tenn., retiring president of the American Bankers Association, at the opening session of its annual convention here. Mr. Preston shared the platform with Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, who spoke on the "Strength of Democracy."

Such an international organization "would undoubtedly make for a more cordial and sympathetic understanding between the countries of the world," said Mr. Preston. He recommended that the American association take the initiative in forming it, adding that "if the United States is to maintain its financial and industrial supremacy, it must continue to lend, invest and sell abroad on an ever-increasing scale."

"Foreign business to us will be more important in the future than it has been in the past," he continued. "We are now so closely related to other countries that what affects one section of the world in turn affects us all, and it seems to me it would be desirable to have a meeting of representatives of all the banks of the world at some convenient place like New York, London, Paris or Berlin at intervals of two to three years. Our investments in foreign securities have not always been desirable, and this international association might bring a better understanding of credit conditions and the wants and needs of all countries."

Small Investor Recognized

Mr. Preston made two other recommendations: the formation of the division of the association along functional, instead of charter, lines, and the other for a permanent home for the organization whose national headquarters now are housed in the New York Bank Building, New York City.

Ownership of banks by the few is increasing and the public is becoming increasingly concerned both as users and owners of banks, he declared.

Political Speakers on the Air Tonight

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
POLITICAL speakers on the radio tonight include:

REPUBLICAN

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the women's division, Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Silas Straw, leader WABC, and 21 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 8:30 p.m., eastern standard time. (WNAC) in Boston.

DEMOCRATIC

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, over WJZ and WHAM (Rochester) at 7 p.m., eastern standard time.

Events Tonight

public schools, School Committee Rooms, 15 Beacon Street, 3.

EXHIBITIONS

Children's Museum, Jamaica Way—Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Free docent service. Admission free. Natural history and ethnological exhibits.

Exhibition of 320 pieces of costumes and customs of the different countries.

Museum of Fine Arts—Huntington Avenue, open daily, 10 to 5. Mondays: Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guides through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission free, and on Sunday from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Roxbury Art Center, 320 Newbury Street—Collection of oils and water colors by American painters.

Dartmouth Hall, 132 Newbury Street—Duch marine painting and miscellaneous water colors; miscellaneous etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition of decorated tin cans—Needlework by Mrs. Marion E. Hill Until Oct. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 182 Newbury Street—General exhibition by members of guild.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Collection of textiles, reproduction of old Italian brocades and damasks.

Metropolitan Museum, 1000 Fifth Avenue—Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of 50 selected samples of the book printer's art.

Meeting and luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley Plaza, 12:30.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Hotel Statler, all day.

Meeting, Boston Elementary Masters Association, talk by Miss Mary C. Melnyk, assistant superintendent, Boston.

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Meeting and luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley Plaza, 12:30.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Hotel Statler, all day.

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BORAH REPLIES TO SMITH ON MAJOR ISSUES

Senator in Minneapolis Criticizes Governor's Linking Hoover With 'Oil Scandals'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (P)—Senator William E. Borah, in a campaign speech here, said Governor Smith's criticism of Herbert Hoover for acts of fellow cabinet members was no more justified than to blame Mr. Smith for "the millions" grafted by Tammany Hall.

The crowd that filled the municipal auditorium and speaking over a radio chain of 40 stations, the Idaho Senator took the Democratic presidential nominee to task for his references to Hoover and the oil scandal, in Governor Smith's speeches recently in Helena and St. Paul.

"The logic of Governor Smith's contention was that you should condemn Secretary Hoover because he was a fellow member with the Cabinet officer who betrayed his country and sold his birthright for a mess of pottage," Senator Borah said in part.

"I do not desire, even by inference, to be understood as excusing or apologizing for those who proved recalcitrant to every sense of decency and righteously, but I do propose to defend Secretary Hoover against these imputations, and I propose to invoke the precept and example of Governor Smith in doing so."

To Condemn Party for Few Crooks!

"Is the Great Willing to accept the rule which he invokes and have the voters of this country accept the rule which he lays down? Does he want the voters in this campaign to condemn individuals who happened to be members of a political party, or an organization, within which are to be found individual crooks? Is he quite willing to abide by this rule of vicarious responsibility?"

"Governor Smith has been a member of Tammany Hall for 30 odd years. He has been in the closest relationship with the members. He has been one of the leaders. Is he responsible for the stealings and extortions of Croker? Did he ever condemn them? Is he to be judged and measured in this campaign by the speculations and persistent and unconscionable stealings of Charlie Murphy? Did he ever condemn them or him?"

"Is he willing to adopt the rule of vicarious responsibility? When Murphy died four years ago the New York Times, a strong supporter of Governor Smith, editorially said: 'Tammany has a long record. It is just as much of a disgrace as it was 50 years ago. It has been secretly ruled by this oligarchy. Murphy was the exemplar of the system which dominates official life and which condemns New York City to suffer.'

"Of that organization the distinguished Governor has been a leader for years. On the day on which the New York Times published this editorial Governor Smith said: 'I am suffering the loss of a close personal friend of many years standing. He was a clean, wholesome, right-living man.'

"I am not surprised that a man who has that conception of right clean living is unable to understand the honorable outlook of Herbert Hoover."

Not Tried by Associations

"No, let's not try men in this campaign by association. It would be too severe."

"There is a way to test the honesty and the integrity and the high ideals of Herbert Hoover. He does not come into the arena for the first time. His record is behind him—a marvelous record such as few men have. He has spent not only millions, but billions under adverse circumstances. He has not only expended for our people, but for foreign peoples. If there were anywhere a discrepancy, if there is 1 cent gone, they are at liberty to call attention to it, but in saying so, I do not mean that the religious beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church or of Governor Smith are involved."

"In the campaign of 1924, 15,716,000 votes were cast for Calvin Coolidge. This vote constitutes the Republican Party, at least, 15,700,000 of them are perfectly clean and perfectly patriotic citizens. That is the Republican Party for which I speak tonight."

"Let the miserable individuals who betrayed their party and their country pass on to the condign retribution which awaits them. The great party of Lincoln, made up of millions of clean men and women, will continue to fight for the policies and the principles which have made this country great and powerful..."

On Farm Relief

"The Governor has complained that the Republican Party has not solved the farm problem. He would infer from his remarks that his mind has always been made up on that subject—that while we are stumbling and trying to find a way out of the morass there was waiting over in New York one who perfectly understood the problem—waiting to be called to the White House to settle it."

"In 1924 in an interview he outlined his idea of settling the farm problem, and he said it was his conviction that the problem depended on the traffic in surplus crops. He thought excess crops might be controlled through the banks. He said the heads of these institutions should refuse credit to the farmers who insisted on overproduction. That was in 1924. He said government interference never would settle the problem."

"On Jan. 31, 1927, after the McNary-Haugen bill had been up for three years the Governor had another idea—he said a chain of farms might help the situation. That is just what some of the farmers have been trying to get rid of for a good many years. I do not claim that that came from Tammany. I think that was original."

Quotes Smith's Statement

"Governor Smith said: 'When the farmer stops sitting on top of the world and begins to understand the rules of economics he will begin to help himself.' That was in 1927—the Governor had a solution all to himself—the fact is, the farmers are the only ones who can save themselves."

"Governor Smith promised to appoint a commission to consider the whole matter after he had been

WORK ORDERS RELIGIOUS ISSUE BE KEPT OUT

Disapproves of Circulars Being Distributed in Alabama

WASHINGTON (P)—Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has made public a copy of a telegram he sent to Oliver D. Street, national committee man for Alabama, in which he expressed disapproval of Mr. Street's issuance of a circular attacking Governor Smith, Democratic nominee, because of his membership in the Roman Catholic Church.

The telegram was not made public until after Mr. Raskob, who had made a couple of hundred million dollars under a Republican administration and says he must now turn to the Democrats to make something he can live on, made a statement, and when the newspaper gentlemen hurried to Albany and asked the Governor whether Mr. Raskob expressed his views, he said: "That is four times you have asked me that. I express my own views."

Wonders Where Smith Stands

"He has delivered his message to the farmers of the Northwest, and I say, not in severity, but in charity, that there is not a man living who can say what the position of Governor Smith is on the farm problem."

The Senator declared Mr. Hoover in favor of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project, whose value to the Northwest he stressed, and also set him down as definitely opposed to repeal of the prohibition act, which, Mr. Borah charged, Tammany Hall, rather than the Democratic Party, wanted "nullified."

Discussing prohibition, he said delegates to the party conventions at Toledo and Kansas City had declared for enforcement of the law, and so had Mr. Hoover, but that Tammany, through its spokesman, had put the liquor issue into the campaign." The vote of the women, he predicted, would keep the prohibition amendment in force.

College Degrees Grade, Salaries

Radcliffe Alumnae Survey Proves Earnings Depend on Type of Education

A woman's earning power increases in proportion to her education, according to a recently completed study of approximately 1400 Radcliffe alumnae.

Contrary to general belief the highest median salary is earned by those who hold the Doctor of Philosophy degree. The highest median salary falls in the Master of Arts group. Those who have Bachelor of Arts degrees rank third in the scale, while the median salary of the special students who have no college degree is lowest.

The median salary is one earned by the middle person in a series graded as to amount, that is, the woman who is fiftieth in the series of ninety-nine. The median salary has been taken as a fairer gauge than the "average" salary, which is often unduly influenced by extreme low and high figures.

On an even hundred persons having Doctor of Philosophy degrees at Radcliffe, the median salary is \$2000 a year, while that for the 408 with Masters of Arts degree is \$2500. The 722 holders of the Bachelor of Arts degree earn \$2000 median salary, while the special students' median is \$1900.

While there are cases in which the A. B. degree holders earn far more than some of the women with Ph. D.'s, the general figures for the groups indicate that time spent in higher education brings a proportionate financial return.

CONSERVATORY OPENS \$400,000 ADDITION

Opened in conjunction with the sixtieth anniversary of the New England Conservatory of Music, a \$400,000 addition to the Conservatory's building in Boston was given over to the use of students. The addition is built as an integral part of the older structure.

The addition practically doubles the facilities of the conservatory, it is stated. It further provides an addition to the auditoria available for artists visiting Boston. In it the new George W. Brown Hall, an auditorium for public school concerts; as well as the Samuel Carr Memorial Organ Room, fitted in the style of an old Spanish chapel, and other classrooms and private teaching rooms needed for a "university of the musical arts."

Criticizes Church's Stand

"The Roman Catholic Church traditionally and historically has al-

ways stood and does now stand for certain political, civil and social principles. It has always and does now boldly and defiantly proclaim its belief in and advocacy of those principles and its purpose never to cease the fight for them until they are brought to full triumph."

"Among these purely political principles for which every bishop of Rome (i.e., the Pope) has declared that the Roman Catholic Church stands are:

"The union of church and state with the state subordinate to the church; opposition to religious liberty; opposition to freedom of speech; opposition to freedom of thought and conscience; opposition to freedom of the press."

"When I see Governor Smith declaring that he is a faithful and loyal member of the Catholic Church, when I see the Pope hailing him as 'our beloved son in Christ,' when I see Governor Smith kissing the ring of the Pope's legate which has always been and is now a symbol of temporal and not of spiritual or religious power, when I see Governor Smith calling in a Catholic priest, Father Duffy, to assist him in answering the purely political questions propounded to him and to aid him in running the gauntlet of Roman Catholic Church laws and doctrines, I am driven to the conclusion that, however he may seek to camouflage his real opinions, at heart he is in accord with his church on these political questions."

Church to "Use" Smith

Continuing, it said: "His (Governor Smith's) church will use him as an instrument to bring about conditions when it will be expedient to make the issue. Then it will make the issue with Governor Smith himself, and if he does not yield, it will cry him as it has countless thousands of others, as ruthlessly as it would crush a Protestant."

"In a struggle fought in Smith's breast between the Democratic Party and the Roman Catholic Church for the control of Smith's actions, the Democratic Party would find itself impotent."

In the appendage Mr. Street calls on Republican workers to place the religious question "on its proper grounds and to carefully discriminate between the political, civic and social doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand and its religious beliefs and practices on the other," and adds, "With the latter we have no concern whatever, but we are under no duty in a political campaign to keep silent on the political, civic and social principles of that church or, any other."

Those who hypocritically howl that the religion of Smith or his church is being attacked, when only their political, civic and social doctrines are being criticized, are deliberately raising a smoke screen, because they know they cannot successfully defend before the American people those same political, civic and social doctrines, which are anathema to all who have the least understanding of American government of the people, by the people and for the people."

The circular, several thousand words in length, quotes a letter from Mr. Street to the Birmingham News which that paper refused to publish, explaining that it violated its policy of not printing letters dealing with religious issues in the campaign. It accuses the News of injecting the religious issue into the campaign and of isolating Governor Smith from his nomination for the Presidency four years ago because of his religion.

Mr. Street's statement was in reply to questions about published reports that Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had sent him a telegram condemning distributions of campaign material dealing with religion and with Governor Smith's membership in the Roman Catholic Church. Washington dispatches quoted Dr. Work as confirming that he had sent such a telegram, but Mr. Street insisted he had not received it.

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The circular which is headed "Governor Smith's membership in the Roman Catholic Church and its proper place in this campaign," adds:

"I think the Catholic Church and Governor Smith's membership in it legitimately enter into this campaign as a very live and vital issue, but in saying so, I do not mean that the religious beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church or of Governor Smith are involved."

Church's Political Stand Is Religious

Issue, Street Says

GUNTERSVILLE, Ala. (P)—Oliver D. Street, Republican national committeeman for Alabama and chairman of the State Republican Campaign Committee, said he had distributed 200,000 copies of a circular declaring that the Roman Catholic Church is "a very live and vital issue" in the presidential campaign.

The circular, often described as "a shade for every suit" and "a shade for every kind of suit," is the result of a letter written by Dr. Work to all national committeemen which said:

"The campaign policy we propose to follow will be informative and constructive only. The promptings of the conscience and personal liberty within the law are not proper subjects for political debate."

Dr. Work also expressed the belief that "you will observe the suggestion in future."

Church's Political Stand Is Religious

Issue, Street Says

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton often described as "the industrial center of Canada" has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural area in the world.

The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

BURBERRY London Overcoats

For Better Cleansing and Good Service

CALL

Dave Goodman

356 Blue Hill Ave. Highland 6330

ROXBURY

Call and Deliver Anywhere

Catherine Gannon, Inc.

Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

AFTER the Theater or Church enjoy a delicious Soda or College Ices, or, perhaps, Waffles.

Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Scott & Company

LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

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Our Candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

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Our

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TEAM TO TRAVEL OVER 8000 MILES

Washington State Has Hard Schedule—Inexperience Is Big Problem

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DULMUTH, Wash.—The State College of Washington enters its thirty-fourth year of football competition with the heaviest schedule in the history of the institution. The Crimson and Gray team plays 10 games, seven of which are Pacific Coast Conference titles. Seven of the games are from home, the team traveling more than 8000 miles this year.

While it is difficult to predict what the outcome of the season will be, Coach O. E. Hollingsby has a fine array of talent, which, although little inexperience is bound to give trouble to all opposition and critics generally rate the W. S. C. eleven among the first five of the Conference. Plenty of reserve material in a new situation for Washington State and supporters are regarding that good substitutes will appear in the first team when changes are needed.

The 1923 season found eight of the members of last year's team lost by graduation, including Capt. H. L. Meeker, star quarterback; E. W. Dilts, center; L. E. Bell, end; D. C. Edwards, guard; J. W. Kehler, G. G. Eggers, and N. L. Taylor, ends, and C. L. Gustafson, fullback. Seven of these men were regulars on the first team, and in order to fill the gaps Coach Hollingsby had to switch several of his players to the vacated positions.

Good Quarterbacks

A survey of the team shows that each position is fairly well taken care of. To fill the place of Meeker at quarterback, T. R. Rohrer '29, colorful halfback for the last two years, was given the signal calling job and fits in well. A. M. Backlin '31, a two-year end, and Ray Luck is a reserve from last year. W. R. Tonkin '31 and M. A. Lundberg '31 are good quarter prospects from last year's freshmen.

For the fullback positions D. L. Hinske '30 and D. C. MacDonald '29 are both seasoned ball carriers. P. A. Lainhart '31, an outstanding player of last year's freshmen, is playing regularly. Coach E. E. Bear has the possibility of developing one of the most powerful backfields in the Missouri Valley Conference.

An auspicious beginning was made by Kansas State last Saturday in defeating Bethany College 32 to 7. From this game it would appear that the new coach, A. N. McMillin, has done well in getting a good attack developed.

With the exception of the conference game against Nebraska, the Huskers will get no opposition from the Oklahoma Aggies, and is by no means assured of a victory. The Manhattan crew lost to the Sooner Aggies last year, 25 to 18.

Kansas State will be favored over Grinnell through the latter looks stronger than last season, in view of its opening victory over Penn College 19 to 6 last week-end. When Kansas faced Grinnell last year it won, 19 to 0.

PICK-UPS

WOMEN SCULL FOR TITLE ON THAMES

Miss Barff Wins National Honors in Fast Time

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUTNEY, Eng.—The famous Putney to Mortlake course, over which the annual interuniversity boat race, the championship of the Thames are decided, was put to a fresh use recently.

This year's race was won by Ruth Workman, a member of the Cubes for leading home-run laurels in the National, while Ruth led them down the river.

The greatest player in the 1928 World Series, Shortstop Thiveneau, will spend most of the 1929 series watching the race. Captain Holm, who looks light but weighs 180 pounds, is a good player.

In his place is the veteran Maranville, who will compete this year for the features of the Alton Rowing Club, covered the four and a quarter miles of difficult tidal water in 26m. 52s., which compares favorably with the times of most scullers.

If Combe does not play, Paschal will probably substitute. In place of Dugan will be Robertson in the first game, and Ralph Riley '30, a letterman; C. J. Zane '29, a two-year end, and H. A. Ahlstrom '31, a giant from the frosh.

E. N. Hansen '30, and C. Fleischman '31, guards, and L. Schwartz '31, a 195-pounder, has the edge on Fleischman, and is running first string. C. L. Docka '30, and L. H. Parkert '31, are husky boys who will set some records at guard.

Probably the most exciting setback faced the Washington State team or any team is the losing of a set of ends, being so often said that no team is stronger than its ends. Two of the leading winnngs were lost by graduation, and Hollingsby has been forced to work over his new material thoroughly in order to fill these vacancies. Three sophomores, L. A. Hinske '30, D. C. MacDonald '29, and H. A. Vassar, have been moved from other positions to the flanks. Each has indications of a first-class ball player, but it will take experience to fit them for the positions. F. J. Curry '29, a two-year end, and C. L. Johnson '31, a halfback, will be the first to hold on one end of the job. J. O. Hurley '31, and S. T. Chester '30, are good reserve material.

Defeated Whiteman

With barely six days of practice, the State College players defeated Whiteman College at Walla, Wash., 23 to 6 in a warm-up game and then played Gonzaga University of Spokane the next week-end in a non-Conference game. The Conference schedule meets Oct. 6 at Washington State and Nov. 3 at the University of Missouri. The first big game for W. S. C. comes the following week when the University of California is met at Berkeley, Calif. It will be the first time Washington State has played California, and the game is to be the return at Pullman and the contest will create unusual interest as California is regarded as one of the foremost teams in the championship race.

The Crimson and Gray players rushed from Berkeley to play Oregon State College in a play-off "make-up" game. Nov. 10, the Whiteman team schedule comes the old traditional rival, the University of Idaho. Plenty of weight and plenty of veterans from the Idaho threat but the W. S. C. team will be out to beat the 7-7 tie of last year.

The new Conference member, the University of California at Los Angeles, will come to Portland, Ore., Nov. 10 to play Washington State in their first meeting. The annual W. S. C. sojourn to Los Angeles is delayed this year, as the University of California is listed for Nov. 15. The season will close with the state championship game with the University of Washington at Seattle Nov. 26.

Heavy Lineup

The regular starting lineup of the State College team will be unusually heavy, starting with ten of the last few years. The line will weigh age 188 pounds and the backfield 178 pounds, with the weight evenly distributed. Four expert kickers give the college more strength in punting than ever before in recent history.

MacDonald and Rohwer are A. B. Ballou line coach, and F. F. Kremmer, W. S. C. captain in 1926 and a member of Red Grange's professional team last fall.

RUMSON DEFEATS BUFFALO
RUMSON, N. J.—In the second round tournament match for the Herbert Memorial Cup played at the Rumson Country Club, the Buffalo, C. team defeated the Rumson Elephants by a score of 12 goals to 5. The turf softened by the rain, slowed up the game considerably. The first half ended in a tie, 5-5, and it appeared to be a long gallery of spectators to be an even match.

Missouri Valley I. A. A. Will Start First Season Saturday

New Intercollegiate Athletic Association Football Organization Swings Into Action With Six Members Competing for Gridiron Honors

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, Mo.—All six members of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association swing into action in the Oklahoma-Indiana clash. The Hoosiers got into action first, winning a double-header last week, 14 to 6, against Wisconsin, and 29 to 10, against Indiana State Normal. This result, in a measure confirmed reports that the Indiana eleven would be stronger than usual. Oklahoma also showed a possibility, though it has not played a game. The record of the other four teams is unknown.

The best triple-threat backs Ames has the best triple-threat backs Ames has State 6 to 6 last year. Some good competition should result in the Oklahoma-Indiana clash. The Hoosiers got into action first, winning a double-header last week, 14 to 6, against Wisconsin, and 29 to 10, against Indiana State Normal. This result, in a measure confirmed reports that the Indiana eleven would be stronger than usual. Oklahoma also showed a possibility, though it has not played a game. The record of the other four teams is unknown.

Stanley R. Harris, manager of the Washington American League Baseball Club, will not pilot the team next year, Clark C. Griffith, owner of the club, announced. Griffith said that it had not been decided whether Harris would remain as a player on the team. No one has been selected to take his place. Griffith added, J. J. Judge, veteran first baseman, has been mentioned as possibly a successor to Harris.

Harris became manager of the Washington club in 1924, won the American League pennant that year, the first Washington pennant victory, and defeated the New York Giants in the World Series. He repeated the next year, but lost to Pittsburgh in the big series.

Missouri, which claimed the title last year on a record of five wins and one loss against four won and one lost for Nebraska, keeps under cover for another week by playing its freshman. Coach Gwynn Henry appears in a good form to hold his own in the Valley. He has most of the speedy backfielders of last season with him again. In E. E. Dimond '29, R. E. Mehle '29 and H. E. Rosenheim '29 he has a trio of backs that will keep the Wildcats will hardly know them this season. Coach Hanley has the talent at his disposal to play a widely diversified game, providing his first line can stay in action. Once forced to take a reserve of linemen, he can use the open game almost entirely.

"We will have a good-sized backfield, averaging well over 175 pounds," said Coach Hanley, "as versatile as anybody could desire. I think we have the best backfield in the country." The Wildcats will hardly know them this season. Coach Hanley has the talent at his disposal to play a widely diversified game, providing his first line can stay in action. Once forced to take a reserve of linemen, he can use the open game almost entirely.

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WOMEN EMERGE FROM SECLUSION TO ENTER TRADE

Chimney Corner With Knitting Passes—New York
Exposition Is Proof

By MARJORIE SHULER
NEW YORK—Gone are the pictures of middle-aged women sitting peacefully in chimney corners or knitting by open casements. More and more women, whose grown children have gone out into business, or homes of their own, are seeking careers on their own account, as is amply evidenced at the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Astor Hotel.

The women who make up the exposition form one of the most interesting groups in the business and professional fields today. Many of them entered upon their work with little save courage. Some have had only the slightest practical education; many have been untrained and unskilled for the occupations of their choice, and only a few have had much in the way of financial capital. Added to these handicaps there has been the discouraging attitude of family in many cases, and a feeling of uncertainty on the part of the women themselves that their efforts would carry them safely over the hazards and obstacles before them.

What they are doing today, therefore, provides a keen incentive for other women.

One of the most interesting in the group of 300 exhibitors at this year's show is Mrs. Marion T. Cowan of Nashville, Tenn., who took a few old, tested recipes, two of them having been in her family for a century, a natural skill in cooking, some spare time, an empty cellar and a considerable amount of courage and perseverance and now is selling her pickles and relishes in many states and to large dealers.

How Pickle Business Grew
In Mrs. Cowan's own words:
"About two years ago, after having reared a family of girls, the two of whom were married and the other two in college, I found myself with-

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out sufficient occupation, so I decided to build a business. It was difficult to get my family to take me seriously, and at first I think they gave their consent mostly to indulge me in what they considered whim.

"I began on one barrel of pickles. I had no laboratory tests made, so I had to work out all of my difficulties in the most ordinary ways. Never having been in business or marketed a product, I had no idea there was so much to learn.

"I first thought that all I would have to do would be to make my pickles and put them into a jar and ship them off to the Fiji Islands or somewhere else, and they would remain just as good as if they had stayed on my pantry shelf. But I soon found out that the questions of tops, sterilization, and kinds of ingredients when used in large quantities constitute a different problem from those used for home consumption.

"So I waded through a veritable Black Sea of discouragements and disappointments, until finally there were times when I felt it was all so fruitless that I would have to give it up. When another day would dawn, I invariably took courage and got back into my kitchen, determined to overcome whatever obstacles I had encountered on the previous day.

Opportunities in "Home" Arts

"Finally I outgrew the kitchen and decided to convert the basement of my home into an infant pickle factory and am now using 2000 square feet of space.

"I believe that there is a wonderful future for woman in any work of this kind for the reason that today women are more or less in a transition period and their interests are becoming more dissociated from the home. They have not the same interest in pickling, preserving, jelly making, cake baking and other 'homey' arts that our mothers and grandmothers had. Then, too, housing conditions are different, and in bungalows and apartments there are not the accommodations to store away quantities of jams and jellies. So I feel that for any woman who can make a product of high quality, there is a field of endeavor, even though she does not care to attain national distribution."

Another woman, the wife of a well-known architect and the mother of grown children, is Mrs. Katherine Sunderland of Danbury, Conn., who made a personal need by a device to save the heels of stockings, and then devised a patent and marketed it.

Mrs. Alice Prather, another exhibitor, was inexperienced in the business field when she started several years ago from the Orient with strings of beads which her friends so admired that she decided to send to India for more. When the consignment arrived, instead of going to her friends, she took them to a large retail jewelry house, which purchased the entire lot. Since then Mrs. Prather has taken up the designing of costume jewelry, which is sold in shops.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge will address the general convention of the Episcopal Church which opens in Washington on Oct. 10. The exact date of the address will be set later. Dr. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, and Rear Admiral Grayson extended the invitation.

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The Pick of the Mine

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Practical Parliamentary Points

By HINDA E. WINCHESTER

This is the fourteenth of a series of 20 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. This article is on the Motion to Reconsider. The one next Tuesday is on the Withdrawal of a Motion.

HASTY action is so frequent in deliberative assemblies that a practical parliamentary point to allow votes to be reconsidered once, has been found to be advantageous.

The defeated party would always wish the vote to be reconsidered, so to keep it from being an annoyance the rule has been established that the motion to reconsider may be made only by one who voted on the prevailing side. Anyone may second the motion.

The motion to reconsider may be made only on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken or on the next succeeding calendar day, a legal holiday or recess not being counted. When meetings are held as often as twice a month, the mistake is often made to move to reconsider a vote which was taken two weeks previously. In this case the proper motion is to move to rescind as it is too late to move to reconsider.

The effect of adopting the motion to reconsider is that it places the question before the assembly the second time exactly as it was at first before it was voted upon.

The motion to reconsider is debatable if the motion to be recon-

sidered is debatable. If the motion to be reconsidered is undebatable, then the motion to reconsider is undebatable. When the motion is pending to reconsider a debatable question it opens the main question to debate.

The motion to reconsider cannot be applied to a vote on a motion that may be renewed within a reasonable time.

On account of the high privilege of the motion to reconsider and also to make the motion effective without interfering too much with pending business, it is a practical parliamentary point to remember that it may be made when any other motion is pending, even when another member has the floor, though it cannot interrupt a member while speaking making a motion, nor can it interrupt voting.

It may be made after it has been voted to adjourn, provided the mover rises and addresses the chair before the assembly has been declared adjourned.

Drill Upon Motion to Reconsider

Mr. A.—(Obtaining the floor) I move that our club advocate the censoring of the picture shows. Mr. B.—I second the motion.

Chair—It is moved and seconded that our club advocate the censoring of the picture shows. Are you ready for the motion?

After debate the Chair puts the question. It may as well be in favor of our club's advocating the censoring of the picture shows say "Aye." All opposed say "No." The Ayes have it and the motion is carried.

Mr. C.—(Obtaining the floor) I move to reconsider the motion on the motion that our club advocate the censoring of the picture shows.

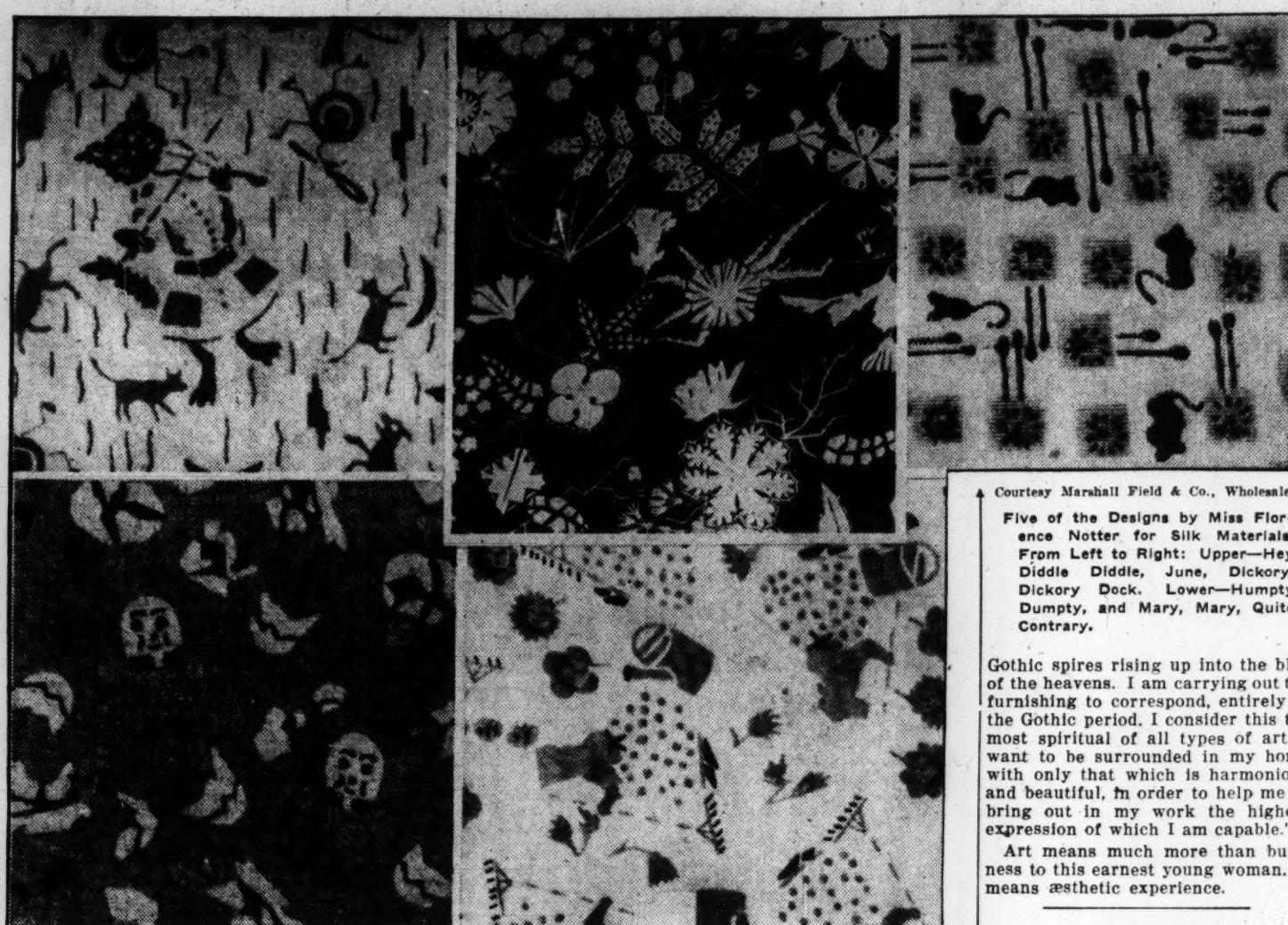
Chair—The motion was carried.

Mr. C.—I voted on the prevailing side. Now what might be either the affirmative or negative, which may have prevailed?

Mr. D.—I second the motion.

Chair—It is moved and seconded to reconsider the vote on the motion that our club advocate the censoring of the picture shows.

Chair—Are you ready for the question? Those in favor say "Aye." Those opposed say "No." The Noes have it and the motion is lost.



Courtesy Marshall Field & Co., Wholesale
Five of the Designs by Miss Florence Notter for Silk Materials.
From Left to Right: Upper—Hey Diddle Diddle, June, Dickory, Dickory Dock. Lower—Humpty Dumpty, and Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary.

Gothic spires rising up into the blue of the heavens. I am carrying out the furnishing to correspond, entirely in the Gothic period. I consider this the most beautiful of all types of art. I want to be surrounded by some with only that which is harmonious and beautiful, in order to help me to bring out in my work the highest expression of which I am capable.

Art means much more than business to this earnest young woman. It means aesthetic experience.

Paraffin

A cheap tin teapot is excellent for melting paraffin. When heated it can easily be poured from the pot. There are so many uses for this wax that it is well to have some always on hand.

Paraffin is useful in mending leaks in the lining of the refrigerator. If holes appear, pour melted paraffin in them.

Stains under the finger nails can be avoided by dipping the tips of the fingers in warm paraffin before beginning some task likely to discolor them.

It is a good idea to dip the bottoms of all tin containers in melted paraffin. This prevents rust which discolors and stains the tables, shelves or other places where they stand.

Some pottery flower holders are too porous to hold water. Pour melted wax in them and swirl it around. When it is dry and hard, they will no longer leak.

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Pioneering as a Tourist Guide

"Mrs. D. F. Gaines, Tourist

first in that section to drive a carriage for hire.

"It was hard work," said Mrs. Gaines. "I found myself in competition with a group to whom my attempt to earn a living in that field seemed a reason for inconsiderate treatment. Of course, there were some who befriended me. Today it is all different," she added with a cheery smile.

Trains of Tourists

The days have brought and still bring their trains of tourists, very many of whom enjoy Mrs. Gaines' cars and competent service; and departing trains bear away satisfied travelers who have felt securely comfortable on difficult mountain trails with the skillful driving of her excellent chauffeurs. Such tourists recommend Mrs. Gaines to their friends, and when they themselves return, place themselves in her charge regarding hotel accommodations, and order her cars for use during their stay.

Mrs. Gaines today works as hard as she ever did, but under better conditions. She has long since doffed her mannish garb, and become an executive, managing her tourist business and her extensive real estate investments.

Soon after beginning her career as a driver she met and married Dan Gaines, a policeman, who passed on within a few years. But Mrs. Gaines always remembers to send the police department frequent gifts of tweeds and watermelons, and other things. Few know how many poor families find aid. It is currently reported that for nearly 10 years she has supported one family of five children, and thus has made it possible for the family to remain together. The children are growing up now and soon will be able to help themselves.

But every day, from early morning until late afternoon, Mother Gaines is lending her careful aid to travelers coming and going from that beauty spot of the West, Colorado Springs.

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News of the Clubs

THIS week, in Atlantic City, N. J., the National Playground and Recreation Association is holding its fifteenth National Recreation Congress. Several hundred men and women are met there to discuss the activities of the association. The subject matter of the congress is novel in that it is focused entirely on "Things," the theme being "The Use of Things in Their Contribution to Daily Living."

Recreation buildings, equipment, facilities, materials and land and water areas will be discussed.

At the close of the congress, the second national playground miniature aircraft tournament will hold the interest of the delegates. In the more than 60 leading communities where local tournaments have been held, great enthusiasm is reported among the boys and girls who have constructed and flown model aircraft of various types.

The accomplishments of the Playground and Recreation Association, as reported from many different sections of the country, tell a story of improved community conditions, as well as happier family life because of the joy found in playing together. In Tacoma, Wash., the branch of

the association, which is located there, conducted, in co-operation with other organizations of the city, a backyard playground contest. One contest was limited to boys and girls under 16 years of age who competed in constructing, without assistance, a backyard swing and a sand box. The second contest was open to all families in the city for the best all-round backyard playground.

A competition between grade school districts of the six intermediate school divisions of the city was held to determine the greatest number of backyard playgrounds conducted during the contest.

It does not require much imagination to picture the untold happiness which families found in working together to make a place where they may play together.

Groups of children playing harmonicas, strumming ukuleles and singing songs on the Los Angeles (Calif.) playgrounds have been an inspiration to Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, and have brought forth a new song from his pen. Mr. Cadman has named this song "The Playground Song of America" and has dedicated it to the children of the Los Angeles playground. At a recent meeting of the Yosemite Park Community Chorus a special program was arranged for the dedication of the song. Nigel de Bruler, a motion picture actor and musical director of the Yosemite Chorus, brought a group of playground children who were taught to sing the new song under the direction of the composer.

In working out her patterns she always started with an idea or "story." These are illustrated by some pattern and color on textile.

For instance, the six that were exhibited in New York bear such fascinating names as "A Modern Flower," "Spring," "Wind and Roses," "June," "The Little Flower," "Cubist Flowers." In this group her endeavor was to retain them ultramodern in trend but to retain at the same time beauty through proper balance and proportion. All of these are carried out entirely in straight lines.

Another fetching little set, intended for children's garments, illustrates Mother Goose stories. They are Hey Diddle Diddle, Mary, Mary, Humpty Dumpty, and Hickory, Dickory, Dock. Queer, indeed, would be the little girl whose heart didn't sing with joy at a frock fashioned from one of these delectable designs.

In this art, as in every other, more is necessary than just creative impulse. There is technic to be mastered in textile design and there is hard work connected with it. A pattern, however beautiful, may not

do much good unless it is well executed.

Full Size package—50¢

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RADIO

CHAIN RADIO IS OPPOSING NEW FEDERAL ORDER

Radiocasters Claim 300-Mile Duplication Rule Will Spoil Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Intense opposition has developed in chain broadcasting circles against General Order No. 43, promulgated by the Federal Radio Commission when it recently announced the radiocast reallocation effective Nov. 11. On the same date, the radio control board proposed to fix the maximum station power at 25,000 watts and to prevent the duplication of chain programs by stations within 300 miles of each other.

The power curtailment, while undesired by those stations now using more than 25 kilowatts or holding construction permits to build transmitters for superpower, can be met by the grant of experimental licenses for maximums of 50,000 watts. Such power may be tried out, and if no interference results the commission will probably continue the license.

With regard to consideration of the chain station order, objection was general. Radiocaster after radiocaster has appeared before members of the commission to protest. The National Broadcasting Company, largest of the chain organizations, were brought into the play when four officials visited Washington to enter formal protest.

The order, specifically, requires that no radiocasting stations assigned to the cleared channels—and nearly all of the 40 channels are to be occupied by stations taking part or full chain programs—shall offer the same chain program for more than one hour between 7 p.m. and midnight, if situated less than 300 miles apart.

NBC Registers Protest

M. H. Aylesworth, president, led the National Broadcasting Company's delegation, which included George F. McClelland, vice-president and general manager; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer, and G. W. Payne, commercial manager.



MR. MERRICK HAS NEVER LOST HIS LOVE OF DANCING

MIDDLE-AGED, yes, but it wasn't flattery when Dot told him she would just as soon dance with him as with anyone. Mr. Merrick believes in doing things well.

Now that he can afford the best of almost anything, he insists on getting it—whether it is a new car or a pair of shoes. And he is always glad to tell you why he wears Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes.

Their styles suit. They fit properly. And their comfort is sure. The laces draw the shoe snug around the instep. Yet they are as supple as a perfect-fitting glove. There are Arnold Glove-Grip styles for all occasions, for both men and women. One visit to your Arnold dealer will convince you of their smartness—of their comfort—of their satisfying superiority. Or write direct to the M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. M5, North Abington, Mass.

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For Men and Women



It is understood that the Columbia Broadcasting System will also enter formal objection soon.

The argument for the chain order is that high power stations too often carry identical programs which can be tuned in at many points on the listener's dial. It is believed that the purpose of the reallocation will be defeated if the cleared channels will only bring in the same program emanating from a common point like New York.

The commission fixed 300 miles as the service range of stations of 5000 watts and over, which will occupy the cleared channels and only one of which will operate at any given moment on any of these channels. The theory is that listeners within the 300-mile radius should be required to tune in the chain program from only one station at a time.

Replying to this argument, engineering authorities and the officials of the NBC declared that no station in the country has a consistent service range of 300 miles. Even a 50-kilowatt station like WGY is heard regularly over a radius of only 60 miles, and only sporadically and not always clearly beyond that limit, it was claimed.

The NBC, which has huge commercial contracts guaranteeing that member stations with their present powers cover specific service ranges, declared that the major portion of its "red" and "blue" networks would be wiped out of existence by the order. The case of WTC, Hartford, which has been authorized to build a 50-kilowatt transmitter, was cited.

Belng within 300 miles of either WEAF, New York; WJZ, Newark; WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; WHAM, Rochester, or KDKA, Pittsburgh, the stations, in fact, being within the same radius of each other—it could offer to Hartford and its surrounding service areas only one each night a program coming by mail and live from New York. The theory is that Hartford listeners can obtain that chain program by tuning in to any one of the other stations.

The engineers declared that this was impossible; that consistent long distance service from high-power stations is not to be expected, and that many stations stand to lose the opportunity to offer the best available programs to their audiences.

Big Chain Cut Coming

In the case of the NBC, 23 of its 55 member stations after Nov. 11 will have full or part time on the cleared channels and will thus suffer the hardships of the chain order most.

Not one of the following stations will be able to duplicate programs, if it happens to be within 300 miles of any other: WEAF, New York; WJZ, Newark; WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; WTC, Hartford, Conn.; WBAL, Baltimore; WGY, Schenectady; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WJR, Detroit; WLW-WSAI, Cincinnati; WGN, Chicago; KYW-WBBM, Chicago; WCCO, Minneapolis; KOA, Denver; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WSB, Atlanta; WFAA, Dallas; WBAP, Fort Worth; KPO, San Francisco; KGO, Oakland; KFI, Los Angeles.

One of the most glaring examples of duplicate coverage was pointed out in the 5th Radiocast Station KGO, Oakland, and KPO, San Francisco, situated just across the bay from each other, transmit the same programs on different wavelengths over virtually the same territory when they are on the Pacific coast network of the N. B. C. Such situations as this, the commission has declared, it seeks to remedy on account of the scarcity of wavelengths and because of the desirability of giving listeners as wide a diversity of programs as possible.

NEW SYMPHONY MEN MEET BOSTON PLAYERS

Georg Boettcher, French horn; V. Chardon, cello; N. Lauga, violin; and L. White, percussion, were introduced on Monday for the first time to their co-artists in the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Each of the newcomers has attained high honors in the field of his instrument. Herr Boettcher, born in Berlin in 1885, has had an especially notable career as horn soloist of the Breslau Staat Teater, the Dortmund Symphony Orchestra, and in the Berlin Royal Opera Orchestra. Herr Boettcher has also appeared frequently as guest solo horn with the Dresden Opera Orchestra.

Two musicians returning to the orchestra after a year's leave of absence are Lafosse, trumpet, and E. Couhey, second harp. Bernard Zischa, familiar air pianist of the orchestra last season, and as second harp, now assumes place as the first harp.

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Dept. C, STILLWATER, MINN.
Merchants! Write at once! If you're not carrying Brule Stags, you're missing many sales.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEAF, Boston (500kc-500m)

5:20 a.m.—WEAF, Clover Club Trio,

5:35 Highway bulletin.

5:40 Stock market; business news.

5:50 Positive wanted.

5:55 Newspaper talk.

7:25 John Eppich, accordionist.

"Judge's Cave."

8: The Pilgrims.

8:30 WEAF, Sheltering Singers. Homespun M. (Wayne): "We My Songs with Wings Provided (Hahn)."

9:30 Dorothy Randall.

12 Sessions Chimes.

12:30 Organ recital, Manuel De-

Huan.

12:30 Weather; time.

3:30 Arctic Musicals.

4:30 Poetry.

4:45 Ampico Musicals.

4:45 Garden gossip.

9 WEAF, Eveready Hour; "Tris-

tram."

10:30 WEAF, Baseball; finance; news.

7:15 Ritz-Carlton concert.

7:45 Benjamin Van der Woods,

planist.

8:15 Metropolitan Theater studio pro-

gram.

10:15 Baseball; weather; news.

WEAF, Wallasey (500kc-500m)

8:30 WEAF, Pictures and current topics.

9:30 WEAF, "Theatricals."

10:30 WEAF.

WCII, Portland (500kc-500m)

8 p.m.—From WEAF.

9:30 WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester (500kc-517m)

8 to 9 p.m.—From WEAF.

9:30 WEAF.

WJAC, Providence (500kc-444m)

8 to 10:30 p.m.—From WEAF.

10:30 News; baseball.

WTIC, Hartford (500kc-523m)

8 to 9 p.m.—From WEAF.

9:30 WEAF.

WTAM, Baltimore (500kc-523m)

8 to 9 p.m.—From WEAF.

9:30 WEAF.

WZB, Newark (510kc-482m)

8:30 p.m.—Sessions Chimes.

9:30 WEAF.

WZL, Newark (510kc-482m)

8 to 9 p.m.—From WEAF.

9:30 WEAF.

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WZL, Newark (510kc-482m)

EDUCATIONAL

Labor and Capital's Mutual Interest in the Apprentice

By D. C. VANDERCOOK

THE greatest obstacle to progress is the indifference of the employers," declared the president of the Apprenticeship Commission. "Little actual hostility has been encountered, for most of them endorse the general proposition that the only way to recruit the ranks of skilled labor is by training learners. They applaud the work of the apprenticeship commission. They contribute to its financial support. Yet when asked to take on one or two apprentices, they find some excuse for refusing. They have no opening 'just at present, or they cannot afford to lower the efficiency of their gangs by putting the beginner in with someone else to take on his boys. But he gets them back again as soon as he lands another job and gets it under way."

The Moral Responsibility

"We give much attention to trying to provide continuous employment for indentured young men. An employer must have been a contractor to take on two apprentices before he can take on any applicants. We must know if he is a good business man. Is he reasonably sure of getting contracts? Is he likely to make good on them? Is he fairly certain to provide work? And how many apprentices can be absorbed? We will not co-operate with the fly-by-night fellows, for in undertaking to train boys for the trades we assume a moral responsibility."

Being an apprentice in the building trades in Cleveland is a mark of distinction which brings public recognition and which adds to the

attractiveness of a trade training. Perhaps that explains why today there are double the 574 there were in 1924. A genuine touch of dignity has been given the enterprise, partly through its annual commencements which have attracted the interested from many states.

When the first one was announced in 1924, some graduate apprentices had been "out in the world" for a year or two. Some had become foremen or contractors. Yet 85 per cent of that class of 150 appeared to sit on a stage-backed with palms there in the East Technical High School. In the audience were proud fathers and mothers, just as proud wives—a few with babes in their arms. There were workers and employers who had co-operated with the schools in planning and operating the program; representatives of the law and educational press; local, state and national leaders of industry, labor and education. All were there to do honor to young men dressed up in white collars, who had learned a trade working at jumper jobs.

"This is a practical demonstration of the mutuality of interest of Capital and Labor, of employers and employees," asserted Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are restoring the dignity of labor," declared James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. "We are overcoming that tendency to look upon work with the hands as menial and degrading, which is one of the pressing perils of American life."

And J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, concluded, "Today marks an epoch in American industry and apprenticeship, and in the writing of one of the most encouraging chapters in the development of what has been so well termed 'the new apprenticeship.'

[Parts I, II and III appeared Sept. 11, 18 and 25 respectively. This is the last of the series.]

The Parent

Carmel, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Receive the blessings our Monitor is spreading and not to voice our gratitude. We are selfish so will like others tell what it has done for me and mine.

During the spring one of our seven children, age 9, answered a letter in the Mail Bag of a little girl in New Rochelle and the two and her parents drove up here to visit us. During the conversation the school problem came up, as my children would so much like to attend high school, but cannot, for there is none near us and traveling over these hills during the winter is almost impossible. These friends offered to take one of our children down and then send him to a high school. You see, the Monitor was the blessed channel through which this avenue suffered. These totaled 1755 for the entire country for the year 1921 to 1926. The clothing industry ranked a close second in the list of 16 industries studied, suffering 1538 disputes. Of great significance to apprenticeship is the fact that disputes dropped from an average of 455 per year for the metal trades during the six-year period of 1916 to 1921 to an annual average of but 754 for the five-year period of 1922 to 1926.

"If the building industry could—or could—solve the question of seasonal employment," one specialist in the field points out, "that would solve three-quarters of the apprenticeship question. Most of our construction work here in America continues to be seasonal operation." As many as 500 apprentices in the building trades of New York City have been idle at one time. Even during the peak of the demand, so reports Francis Mahoney, director for New York's apprenticeship commission, an average of 150 woodworker learners were laid off and out of work, at least 200 bricklayer apprentices, and about a third of 620 plasterer apprentices. All of the boys lost fully a quarter of their time, on the average, during the so-called boom years. Another building contractor reports that from 35 to 40 per cent of its potential apprentices have been idle simultaneously. On the average, the building tradesman is employed about 190 days of the year, or 63 per cent of his time.

The Temporary Employer

Because of the contract system the employer's volume of work fluctuates more violently than because of seasonal conditions. This is more plainly seen if he is a poor craftsman, inexperienced in business matters, who has turned employer. He may have entered the field with ruinous competitive measures, and lowered the generally accepted standard of work. He is likely to lack both capital and vision. He cannot guarantee those standards of work generally approved. He was an employee yesterday, is an employer today, and again an employee tomorrow. He is not interested in making adequate the sources of supply and the actual supply of skilled mechanics.

The contractor may have a mistaken attitude of mind. His vision may be faulty. He may willfully refuse to be frightened into a correction of his ways. Yet all is not peacock and pie for him, when it comes to teaching the beginner. "These boys cost more! I get out of them the first six months or year," some complain.

"Sometimes, but not always, they are right," agrees W. P. Carroll, executive manager for the Building Trades Employers' Association and also the secretary of the Joint Trades Apprenticeship Committee of Cleveland. "Whether or not an apprentice is an asset naturally depends much upon the boy himself, and not alone upon the training given him, or the attitude of the contractor toward him. You certainly are bringing up a lot of nice competition for us, one contractor protests. Again he is right, for many of these beginners not only become good mechanics—the ground work has been well laid for some of them to become our best supervisors, and for others to become intelligent and successful contractors. And if wages are too high in the industry, those 'just wanting jobs' are at-

tracted, but not because they wish to learn a trade.

"The construction industry differs from most others. From 20 to 30 trades are represented on a single building job. If the men on one job quit, all the others quit, too. The contractor's help is migratory. The building tradesman is not like the machinist who works long at one job, and who is less likely to leave town. The contractor may finish a job today, and be forced to let all but a skeleton crew go. On this he will build his new organization, when he lands another contract."

If a contractor finishes a job, and is unable to get another immediate, he will often find a supervisor and director of apprentices arrangements for someone else to take on his boys. But he gets them back again as soon as he lands another job and gets it under way.

Training Interrupted

Layouts, or unemployment due to controversies, usually mean that all training is interrupted. Such was not the case in Cleveland in the summer of 1926. Both painters and laborers fell into a dispute with their employers. All building operations stopped, and so did all training-on-the-job plan. Altogether, about 1000 apprentices were affected. During the months which followed, the joint trades-training enterprise was put to its severest test. Yet public school authorities assert that attendance at classes nearly averaged the usual high standard, and that 10 young mechanics within a few days of the completion of their time, by mutual consent of the contractors and workers acting through their joint trades training committee, were given their papers.

No accurate nor adequate record is available to show just how many days were lost in industry because of labor disputes, but for four out of six years the building trades led all others in the number of controversies suffered. These totaled 1755 for the entire country for the year 1921 to 1926. The clothing industry ranked a close second in the list of 16 industries studied, suffering 1538 disputes. Of great significance to apprenticeship is the fact that disputes dropped from an average of 455 per year for the metal trades during the six-year period of 1916 to 1921 to an annual average of but 754 for the five-year period of 1922 to 1926.

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Buckman School Platoon Library, Portland, Ore. Four A Class at Work in Regular Class Activity.

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Work-Study-Play Plan

Schools today are being classified as traditional and standardized schools, which give information without education, or progressive and experimental schools, where the children's own projects and enterprises are the basis of their education. Many public school systems are patterned after the "work-study-play" plan, the method originated and carried out successfully in the Gary Schools of Gary, Indiana, for 10 or more years, by its superintendent, William Wirt, and now in force in hundreds of cities and towns. This plan seeks to educate pupils through the entire sum of their interests, their work and same activities, as well as through formal instruction.

Among the 50 or more special experimental schools are many sorts and varieties, so that parents of progressive ideas, dissatisfied with the results of standardized schools, need only consult the reports of the Bureau of Educational Experiments to find the kind of school they desire for their children.

Caroline Pratt, principal of the City and Country School of New York, has for her thesis: "To study the interests and abilities of the growing child as they are manifested; to supply an environment that, step by step, must meet the needs of his development; to stimulate his activities; to orient him in his enlarging world, and, at the

same time, to afford him effective experience in social living." The thought of her school is to help the child learn how to meet situations himself with confidence in his own abilities. She works on the theory that compulsion to do the right thing and fine thing comes from within, not from without.

Acquiring Work Habits

The pupils of the City and Country School have the best art and music laboratories, and athletic and playground work, and, from the start, are made to feel that they have free time to do anything they want to do in their work and are helped to develop their own ideas in their own way, under competent and interested directors. The pupils who constantly refer to the teachers for direction and assistance are closely watched, for Miss Pratt believes that "no one who is having a vital experience of his own constantly refers to other people." The school seems to be heading the right way, though still an experiment, revising school practice from the ground up.

The Walden School of New York, under the direction of Margaret Politzer, is also making the child grow and mature in creative and academic arts, painting and sculpture, music and drama, sports and athletics, as well as through self-expression. Every child is given free choice to select his subject in art. The young child needs little help for his art originates in play. His world of imagination is greater than his world of reality. He is uncritical and easily pleased with his own efforts. What he projects in blockbuilding, in clay, on paper or canvas, may "not look at all like the image in his

thought, to the mature observer, but he is satisfied. Later, work and self-discipline begin of their own accord. He is, at an older age, dissatisfied with his expression and is "stimulated by an innate idea and desire for perfection." The small child, however, is uncritical of his own effort.

The new type of teacher, then, is the "artist-teacher" working in creative youth," establishing a classroom environment in which creative power and appreciation are developed, the richest possibilities of the new education. The new teacher makes the child the goal, not informative facts.

Abbey of Rievaulx (riv'yo), a Cistercian foundation in Yorkshire dating from 1131, has been to the fore recently in connection with discoveries made there and at the abbeys of Kirkham, Byland, and Roche.

Emilio Portes Gil (eh-mé'ló po'hōr'tay heel), born in Ciudad Victoria in 1891, has been selected by Congress as Provisional President of Mexico, and will probably succeed President Calles on Dec. 1. Prohibitionist, neither drinks nor smokes.

Gianni Vagnetti (jah'né vah'nyet'té) has been called "one of the most promising of the young painters of the Tuscan school." One of his pictures, a peasant child, was recently reproduced in the Monitor.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (sahn-tah krooth deh teh-néh-réf'e) on the northeast coast of the island of Tenerife, was recently the scene of some mountain-climbing by the King and Queen of Belgium.

Thijssen (tje'suh)—This Dutch family name, the subject of a recent question, is thus pronounced.

The New Teacher

A NEW type of teacher is coming into existence in the elementary schools, a teacher who is thinking more than before, who has cut herself loose from the worked-out forms, and is developing original and understanding views on the nature of education.

A teacher who talks about "the creative pupil" must, of necessity, be trying to help children realize what they basically are, and helping them to get what they fundamentally need. With this new teacher, standardized methods and worked-out forms are likely to become more or less dispensed with, though not entirely, by the way of lessons and subjects imposed as tasks from without, but by a cultivation of the privilege to awaken children into imaginative beings who do right, beautiful and originate things from choice, and whose doings are illuminated by insight.

John Dewey is probably responsible for many of the recent hopeful experiments in education in the 50 or more experimental schools, among which are prominently conspicuous the City and Country School of New York, under the guidance of Caroline Pratt, principal, and the Walden School of New York, directed by Margaret Politzer. The number of such schools is constantly increasing. Both of these schools are good examples of the new type, carrying on delightful methods (still experimental), not by the way of lessons and subjects imposed as tasks from without, but by a cultivation of the privilege to awaken children into imaginative beings who do right, beautiful and originate things from choice, and whose doings are illuminated by insight.

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The Hill School

"Levai Oculos"

Parents abroad or at home can have their sons educated at reduced fees, in school, boarders, day pupils, or prospectus: Headmaster: The Hill School, Graham Road, Malvern, England.

I wish also to mention my gratitude for prohibition, for it makes it safe and sane for a young woman to travel and go about alone.

(Miss) M. C.

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THE HOME FORUM

Excavators May Be Architects

AN ANONYMOUS professor writing in the Atlantic Monthly voices the impassioned protests of a Pedagogue in Revolt against the smothering processes of endless research, to which at this time of the year a large number of scholars will return. He comes upon the appealing passage of Lamb which describes the gentle Ella's dismay on finding himself in the presence of the manuscript of "Lycidas" in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, and seeing "the fine things in their ore! interlined! corrected! as if their words were mortal, alterable, displaceable at pleasure! as if they might have been otherwise, and just as good." And he boldly announces his sympathy with Lamb's assertion "I will never go into the workshop of any great artist again." For he confesses all his own cumulative misgivings with the vast apparatus of scholarship applied to literature. We have, he asserts, piled up commentaries until "in prophetic vision"—"the mountain of high-piled books" shuns out... the very light from the sky." But he has seen the light, he intimates. Henceforth his ideal at least will be the direct reception of literature "in its entirety" without baneful analysis or journeys into the labyrinths of annotations.

This declaration of independence awakens a responsive note in the breast of many a literary student, wearied of minute investigation, both his own and that of others. It is of course not new; it is periodically voiced by scholars and critics outside the pale of systematic research (who incidentally do not know whereof they speak). The editor of the Saturday Review, who does not know from experience, has recently indicted the character of our literary study on the basis of Emerson's ideal of "The American Scholar," concluding that our great mistake has been that we have "wisely gone into the laboratory but most unwisely never come out." Or as I like to think of it, we have most industriously dug for facts about literature, about the authors, but unlike the archeologists, we have not known what to do with those facts. Too often we have in our tummies living literature beneath piles of information.

Yet in defense of this program—for at least we should intelligently seek its origin and purpose—we should remember that exact study as developed within half a century is itself a revolt against a superficial, often sentimental and rhapsodic reading which contents itself often with a mere series of exclamations over beauties. A systematic scrutiny would substitute thorough analysis of the elements of literature in order to bring out all

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The Oldest English Song

What is the oldest English song? It is a little, lilting lyric of spring, written about the year thirteen hundred. And who wrote it? Some unknown poet, wandering in the woods, and seeing all the green about him, and hearing the cuckoo's cry. The poem is written in Anglo-Saxon, almost an unknown tongue to us, yet it was the first English in England. There was no English language at all before the thirteenth century. There was Latin and there was Norman-French, and the latter was the language of the rulers of the land, while the peasants spoke Anglo-Saxon. Then at last the two languages were fused, and the English tongue was born. Perhaps to celebrate it, this unknown poet and musician burst forth into song:

Somer is y-cumen in,
Lond sing, cuckoo;
Growth seed,
And blometh mead,
And spring'th the wood now:
Sing, cuckoo!
Ewe bleateth after Lamb,
Low'f after calf cow.
Bullock starfeth
Buck verteth,
Merry sing, cuckoo!
Cuckoo, cuckoo!
Well sing thou, cuckoo!
Nor cease thou never now.

Just Come and See!"

This collection of boxes was commenced long before the days when so much was heard about collections, and Aunt Rose herself is the last person to have a hobby. True, along with many another young girl she once yielded to the fashion and wore a bangle bracelet. Lest the present day reader is in the dark as to this bit of adornment, popular in the United States in the nineties, it may be stated that one's most particular friends vied with the other in the giving of bangles. The bangles, either with or without the donor's initials or monograms, the date and sometimes an intimate message, were fastened to the rim of the bracelet and dangled delightfully with every movement of the wrist.

No, not in any sense of the word could Aunt Rose be called a faddist and yet her collection of boxes has aroused the admiration and envy of everyone who has seen it. Quite unconsciously, too, has she experienced the truthfulness of the statement about casting bread upon the waters. All through the years, no matter how many of her boxes have been given away, more have come to take their place.

In fact, the collection has long since outgrown its original quarters, an old six-sided corner cupboard in the store room. Well, now I wonder where it was present to be sent away on package to be done up. "I wonder if one of my boxes will help you out. Just come and see," and here comes implied only the barest possibility that her supply would be equal to the occasion.

Standing before the corner cupboard you certainly found much "to see." Round boxes, square boxes, oblong ones; plain and decorated; large and small; all of them looking fresh and new behind the diamond-paneled doors. Perhaps your gaze would fall on a box with a fascinating cover—a medallion forming the center, and such a medallion! The owner would generously place the box in your hands. You would demonstrate and try to hope that your politeness would prevail. But Aunt Rose would be genuinely glad to have one of her favorites so appreciated.

"Keep it, do," she was sure to say, "I call that my Exmoor box." Ah, that was the face the beautiful medallion resembled. Strange you had not thought of Lorna Doone. Holding your new possession closely, you would turn to the shelves to learn about the others. "This box came from Jerusalem," you query; adding with reverence to the entire "Exley," which is the goal of scholarship.

And this brings up one other type of excavation, the unearthing of long-forgotten literature itself, which has been pursued with assiduous zeal of late years. Here is rich and almost inexhaustible opportunity for the industrious explorer. Almost anybody can discover a minor writer, and hail him as "much neglected."

In a descriptive article, or edit his work. The only question is whether we cannot better afford to continue our "neglect," and let him sleep in peace.

There is always the chance that some treasure may turn up, and occasionally a genuine find is brought to light. Often, doubtless works negligible in themselves were in their discovery to piece out knowledge of a period, a type, or to throw light on some more important writer or literary tendency.

But are there no limits to excavation for its own sake? Not if we hold to the ideal of working toward complete veracity, assuredly, but if the individual thereby loses his own direct perception of literature and for itself, has he not paid far too high a price for his new "exhibits?"

All of which may seem a purely academic question, remote from the vital concerns of the great body of general readers. Yet I take it that none of us can be indifferent to a prevailing tendency in the literary study of our time. I do not presume to sit in self-righteous judgment upon the methods of enlarging the boundaries of literary knowledge and appreciation. For I am conscious of the temptation to fall into the very dangers I have described. Travellers bring her those which they have picked up on their journeys. What with all the beneficiaries of her collection—and there are many—who are not forgetful of past favors, there is little likelihood that Aunt Rose's collection will be diminished. In fact, today she was heard to say, just as she had said years ago, when you first made the acquaintance of the collection, "Well, now I wonder, will one of my boxes help you out? Just come and see!"

A harp, made out of ivory, by a sailor from Java. The box is ivory, too, you see." What a possible story lies back of this.

Of course, Aunt Rose's collection changes. She says that she never buys boxes; "they just come." Tomorrow the ivory box may be gone, but the next day some other will be added. Everyone who knows her is inclined to save and to pass on to her any attractive or unusual box that may fall into their hands. Travellers bring her those which they have picked up on their journeys. What with all the beneficiaries of the parts as parts but with a feeling of the whole." Out of minute fragments of the facts which I may discover and which I derive from the discovery of others who would try to build a new and whole structure of appreciation. Excavators in literature can be architects, too. P. K.

Down the Me Ping (Siamese)

Sailing down the Me Ping is the quintessence of dolce far niente. Six days passed, each exactly like the other. Throughout the whole time, barring a few brief visits to villages, our costume, day and night, was pajamas. In these we lounged on the veranda-like covered deck of a forty-foot Siamese paddle boat—paddle means unshucked rice—propelled by two men and two boys. They used poles only slightly less often than oars. Frequently we had to be dragged over sand bars. It was rare not to be able to step off the boat into water less than waist-deep. In contrast, the Me Ping at the height of the rainy season is a tremendous torrent, practically unnavigable. We traveled each day from a lavender and rose sunrise to a lavender and rose sunset. Yellow lights appeared only during the dazzling noonday glare. The constant balmy softness of the evening air never suggested the least possibility of chill in spite of a fresh breeze. The crew and the servants had the boat for sleeping quarters at night, while we slept on a sand bank under mosquito nets which made our coats look like large, ghostly sugar-lumps. Breakfast was always cooked on board immediately after sailing. Lunch, consisting of rice and golden syrup, eaten heartily enough, insured a long siesta. An elaborate dinner, from soup to chocolate custard and sliced bananas, was cooked each night on shore. The mental provider of the Siamese would no more think of bridging it than of buying rubbers for their ducks.—RICHARD MAURICE ELLIOTT, in "The Sunny Side of Asia."

fascinating motion-picture of life and scenery in Siam.

Paknam Poh, where we left the river for the railroad, is a floating city. Built at the confluence of two busy rivers, the competition for water frontage is so great that enterprising merchants have built stores on huge bamboo rafts, anchoring them side by side on both banks of both rivers. Sampans are used for taxis in the bizarre-looking city which results, and no matter how high or how low the river, the shopper can always step out of the boat on the level of the shop. There are no bridges. The Me Ping is the highway of the villages on its banks; something to travel on rather than over, and the Siamese would no more think of bridging it than of buying rubbers for their ducks.—RICHARD MAURICE ELLIOTT, in "The Sunny Side of Asia."

The Quality of Mercy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thus it may be seen that Christian Science endorses the words of the Psalmist, "I will not know a wicked person," for he interprets this to mean, not to sweep all sinners into segregated condemnation, not to give identity, history, or prestige to a lie, but to condemn sin unequivocally, as the master Christian did, to know sin and sinner as one and that one counterpart, and to look beyond material appearance for man in God's image. As Mrs. Eddy assures us in "Unity of Good" (p. 53), "The reality and individuality of man are good and God-made, and they are here to be seen and demonstrated; it is only the evil belief that renders them obscure." How blessed, how practical, is this assurance—not with regard to a problematical hereafter, but to the demonstrable truth here and now! How glorious the quest to seek and find the true individuality! And how it fulfills the royal law of which Paul wrote so simply, and out of such rich experience, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law!"

Many long to live in this way; many have made sacrifices and earnest efforts not only to do no ill to their neighbor, but to do much good. Many altruistic movements and individual histories attest this, down through the years; but Christian Science alone reveals the sure, lasting way, the Christ-way, by which sin in ourselves and others can be truly pardoned because destroyed. Sin, disease, death—all phases of evil—were destroyed by Christ Jesus, the great Metaphysician, through his clear understanding of the ever-present, all-power, and activity of divine Mind and spiritual law.

Christian Science explains this seemingly miraculous process, and proves its explanation to be correct; for its students are able scientifically to emulate many of the works of the Master. In Science and Health (pp. 476, 477) the Nazarene's method is clearly set forth in the words: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who, appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

As men and women and the dear children become sincerely interested in such teaching, they care less and less to read, or talk, or think about the beliefs of evil, through whatever medium they may present themselves, and whether they claim to terrify and afflict, or to charm and entertain.

As a natural consequence, is not the beautiful Golden Rule bound to gain a higher interpretation and wider allegiance throughout the whole field of human endeavor?

In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.

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Theatrical News of the World

Aid for Provincial Theaters

By J. T. GREEN

LONDON IN THE August issue of the official journal of the Theatrical Managers' Association there is an article of more than usual import. The writer, Mr. Tom B. Davis, president of the association and a highly respected leader of the profession, is alive to the point that it is impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of dramas, comedies and farces, as distinct from musical plays, suitable to the taste of provincial audiences.

Either the plays are too short, for the provincial playgoer wants his money's worth—a performance of at least 2½ hours—or, as he says: "The West-End play is generally either a story in texture that fails to hold the interest and attention of the provincial playgoer, or the theme deals with social problems and creates an extent that provincial audiences do not like." The provincial playgoers demand a play that is full of dramatic situations, incidents and human feeling. Cynicism and smart society chatter leave them cold," he says.

We gather from this that, despite the touring system, the activities of repertory and art theaters, the provinces in England, on the whole, are in need of a counter attraction to compete with the ever-growing expanse of the cinema.

Mr. Davis has found what he believes to be a new source of attracting playwrights to provincial theaters. It is no longer necessary for a play to have a London reputation, he says, to attract a provincial audience, provided the cast contains the names of one or two artists well known and popular in the country. These "stars" can be found if about 20 weeks' engagements in the year were guaranteed to them.

As for the plays, this is how he sees the way to get them. He proposes that the provincial managers should collect a capital of £10,000, and that every subscriber of a fair amount should have an option to secure the plays selected from a series of performances at his theater, thereby establishing a chain of continuous activity for the company. Of course, all rights would be acquired

Wilson deserves credit for the excellent bit of Captain Conroy and the same may be said of Messrs. S. Albon Rumm, Herman Lehmann and Hans Golle as the German officers. The stage settings by Felsenfels are convincing, and the play has been ably directed by Albert Lewis.

"Elmer the Great"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Lyceum Theater, George M. Cohan presents Walter Huston in Ring Lardner's comedy "Elmer the Great." Play staged by Sam Forrest. The cast:

Elmer Kane Walter Huston
Mrs. Kane Lida MacMillan
Nick Thomas V. Gillen
Nellie Poole Nan Sunderland
Sarah Kate Morgan
John Eddie Quillan
Ben Besson Mark Sullivan
Bill Wade Tom Blake
Evelyn Clegg Katherine Francis
"Dad" Harold Healy
Galby Sutton Louise Hilderbrand
Kit Graham Barney Thornton
Kid Crowley Gordon Hicks
Ginger Stevens George E. Miller
Babe Bonham Bill Bender
Johnny Abbott Henry Shively
Nosey Noonan Dan Carey
Old Edids Chas. E. Brown
First Stoat Jack Williams
High Hip Healy Jack Clifford
Pinky Doyle Ted Newton
Cy Allen Fred de Cordova
Ed Murphy Edgar Eastman

Ring Lardner's baseball comedy, "Elmer the Great," is interesting as a study in styles of playwriting, but is unfortunate in its lack of power to hold the attention and interest, due to the constant change in these styles. Mr. Lardner shows us rural comedy, farce, the "cuckoo" (a comic melo-drama), with the inevitable "punch" and burlesque, all in one evening and in one play. Any one of these forms is thoroughly good theater material and may be convincing in its own field, but if mixed together the effect of the whole is that of not ringing true; one cancels the effect of the other by breaking the thought or mood that has been established by its predecessor.

Walter Huston is so excellent an actor that he goes through this performance unscathed by his incongruous surroundings. He even eats great quantities of food for laugh-producing purposes and does it so legitimately that we for the while forget that act must have been inserted in the curtain, from time to time, during the course of the first clown. Mr. Huston will find his play some day and then we will realize that in him we have a very fine artist of the theater.

The plot concerns the crack pitcher, who is inveigled into "throwing" a baseball game for a large sum of money, which he needs to pay off a gambling debt which he has been tricked into contracting.

Although chief interest is centered in Mr. Huston, a good supporting company has been assembled by Mr. Cohan, and sincere performances are given by Lida MacMillan, Thomas V. Gillen, Nan Sunderland, Kate Morgan, Edith Luckett, Tom Blake, Katherine Francis, Harold Healy, Louise Hilderbrand, and the members of the "team."

F. L. S.

London Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Winter Garden, long-time stamping ground of Shubert musicals, the Warner Brothers recently presented "The Singing Fool," for the first time anywhere. Al Jolson, star in this picture, was on hand with words appropriate to the occasion, for it was on this very stage that he made his first important New York appearance, and produced all his later successes.

"The Singing Fool" is very nearly 100 per cent Vitaphone presentation. It abounds in Jolson songs, seven all told, and they all come off the screen with such an abundance of vigor and vivid personality as to sweep aside all consideration of the film as an ordinary motion picture drama. There is a story that builds up to the familiar—though in this case especially moving—"Laugh, Clown, Laugh" situation, but in the general display of Mr. Jolson's particular singing talents the plot is given scant consideration; though it hardly appears necessary, for the popular Winter Garden star is pouring forth his taking melodies tellingly his little son bedtime stories.

To be sure, there are Josephine Dunn and Betty Bronson and a few others for Mr. Jolson's support, but after all is said and done just the wonderful blackface man with the sobbing voice and little David Lee with his delicate baby talk stick in one's memory. These two make "The Singing Fool" an outstanding cinematic treat, and they give proof of how brilliantly effective the talking, singing screen may be.

"The War Song" does not, however, depend for its success upon even a decent attempt to pass over and a decent attention is paid to cut, finish, and connecting of our newer screen fare, there is bound to arise a sort of entertainment, part cinema, part theater, that will gradually assume an unexpected importance and power. When tonal qualities such as Mr. Jolson has at his command are whipped into shape by an Eisenstein, a Lubitsch, a Murnau, there will be thrown onto our screens pictures of astounding proportions and properties. Translate the quality of the haunting, stabbing pathos of Mr. Jolson's final in "The Singing Fool," where he sings his "Sonny Boy" to a clamorous audience right after his little son's passing, into terms of the talking films of the future, and it makes one to pause and wonder. And in the meantime, all credit and thanks to Mr. Jolson for his generous burst of melody expression in this picture. Little Bacon directed "The Singing Fool" from a story by Leah S. Barrows.

At the Strand Theater, a First National picture, "The Whip," done with fairly effective sound effects from the old-time Drury Lane sporting melodrama, was recently shown. Here the ponderously moving tale of aristocratic English folly caught in the net of a scheming bookmaker is unfolded much as in the old days when masses of scenery and realms of high sounding phrases kept audiences on the qui vive. All the familiar spectacular episodes connected with "The Whip" are to be seen, and the courtship of Lady Diana and Lord Brancaster runs just as troubled a course as ever. Dorothy Mackall is the Lady Diana and her suitor is Ralph Forbes. Anna Q. Nilsson is the Iris, while Lowell Sherman and Albert Gran are the villains of the piece. Charles J. Brabin directed the picture, which has been given a handsome mounting.

George Arliss on Oct. 1 began a tour at Syracuse, N. Y., in "The Merchant of Venice," which will take him across the continent under Winthrop Ames' management. He will appear in 25 cities this season.

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STOCKS DROP SUDDENLY IN BUSY MARKET

Considerable Hurried Selling Takes Place Following Early Strength

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Extreme uneasiness characterized the trading in today's stock market, which experienced frequent shifts of speculative sentiment.

Prices headed upward at the opening but then faced a heavy volume of selling, which broke the market to 105, called \$35,000,000 in loans, and sent the call rate from 8 to 10 per cent. A partial recovery set in during the early afternoon but the line of least resistance appeared to be downward.

Such was the mood of the market, it seemed to have been inspired by commission house advisors, indicating the possibility of adverse market developments this week, particular stress being laid on the criticism being voiced at the annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Philadelphia of the high volume of credit frittered away on securities collateral.

Although the high call money rates are believed to be temporary, Wall Street apparently is becoming disturbed over the brokers' loan situation. The New York Stock Exchange member banks are expected to set a new high record, as is the weekly Federal Reserve report on Thursday.

There were a few stocks which showed independent strength. Chemicals moved up to a maximum at 75%. The Case, steel, and oil companies and Chrysler also received strong buying support but encountered stiff selling resistance around their old highs.

Weakness of several of the high grade investment rails had a disturbing effect on speculative sentiment. Phillips, Standard Oil, and the points and Upjohn, Pacific Canadian Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line and Rock Island sold down 2 points or more.

Wright Aeronautical dropped from an early high of 162 1/2 to 160. General Motors from 217 to 212. Edsel, Ford, and broken points below last night's close. Atlantic Refining and Mathieson Alkali about 5 each, while Allis Chalmers, Johns-Manville, Curtiss, A. M. Byers and Union Carbide dropped 4 points or more.

The trading was very light. Many stocks were down 4 to 12 points during the height of the afternoon's selling. Case Threshing, Radio, Commercial Solvents and Wright Aero were among the hardest hit. Spasmodic buying of pool favored stocks, however, caused a slight rise above 102 for the first time, caused short covering in other popular stocks before the close. The total sales approximated 3,700,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at \$4.84 to \$4.85.

The bond market continued to drift today, traders awaiting more favorable credit conditions. The month-end money strain was expected to end today, however, as a further gold shipment from London was a bright spot on the horizon.

Some of the convertible issues eased in sympathy with the decline in the stock market. Anaconda and Childs Copper 7s, recently issuing features of the market, made modest gains.

Dodge Debenture 6s were again strong, however, selling up to 104, the high mark recorded yesterday. Marmon, B. & G., slightly stronger, than usual, as the reports concerning this company were ripe. Oils were generally steady. Standard of New York 4% and Humble 5% making small gains.

Railroads, irregular. St. Paul 5s started under renewed demand, and B. & O. 4% improved, while Denver & Rio Grande 4s, New Haven 6s and Seaboard 6s were in supply.

The foreign market, generally speaking, was off, French issues continued to reflect the recent decline in French exchange. Kingdom of Italy 7s were in moderate demand.

United States Government obligations were quiet, although fourth Liberties improved slightly.

DIVIDENDS

Milwaukee Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1. Directors of Engineers Public Service Company declared an irregular quarterly dividend of 2 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2, 1929. In addition to this cash dividend at rate of \$1 a share per annum, the company has a policy of paying further common dividends in common stock semiannually, beginning April 1, 1929, at rate of 1-3/2% of par value.

Tidewater Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 14.

Kaufmann Department Stores declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10, placing the stock on a \$1.50 annual basis.

Hartford Rubber Company, New York declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders both partly paid and 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

International Nickel declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Marine Rubber Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 32 cents, a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders both partly paid and 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Hartford Times, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15¢ a share, the regular quarterly preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 1. A similar common dividend was declared a year ago.

NATIONAL CITY CO. OFFERING

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The National City Company is offering today at \$51 a share, \$80,000,000 shares of First, Atlantic & Pacific International Corporation common stock. The American shares will be issued by The National City Bank of New York. The offering, which includes the payment of 100 percent par value, bearer shares of the common stock of the corporation deposited thereon, the number shares to be offered in the stock exchange at \$22 1/2 per cent of par, equivalent to \$52.97 per American share. The offering does not represent any additional corporate financing.

C. E. WHEELER & CO.

The Atlantic & Pacific International Corporation, an investment trust of international shipping companies, the appointment of C. E. Wheeler & Co., 27 State Street, Boston, as distributor to New England in securities. The firm will represent the companies in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A good selection amounting to \$552 bales was offered at the wool sales today. Competition was better, and greased steadily at an unchanged price. Some sold at a premium, and were mainly bought in owing to the high limits of sellers. The sales will close Oct. 4.

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE RAISED

Bank of Hungary increased its rate to 7 per cent from 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

	High	Low	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sales	High	Low	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sales	High	Low	Oct. 2	Oct. 1
1390 Abitibi	53 1/2	50	54 1/2	54	400 Fisk Ipf cv	88	86	86	86	800 Owen's Bot.	78	78	80	80
400 Abitibi pf.	89	88	89	89	5120 Fleischmann's	88	86	86	86	600 Pac Gas.	50	50	50	50
2400 Ab & Straus	112	102	109	109	200 Florsheim pf	98	94	94	94	200 Pan Am Oil	12	11	11	11
6200 Adm. Exch.	33	32	55 1/2	55 1/2	1600 Fox Rts.	100	98	98	98	200 Pan Am B.	49	46	46	46
3100 Adv-Ru pf.	64	61	64	64	3100 Freeport Tx	59	58	58	58	100 Panhandle	14	14	14	14
400 Ahmadi	35	32	35	35	2000 Gabriel B.	58	57	57	57	100 Paranaum	152	146	149	151
1600 Ahmadi	10	10	10	10	1600 Gen Am-Tk rts	4	3	4	4	1400 Penn	21	20	21	21
100 Alaska J.	15	14	15	15	2500 Gen Am-Tk	86	84	84	84	100 Penn Dix C	15	15	15	15
400 Alcatel	21	20	21	21	1000 Gen Am-Tk	84	82	82	82	100 Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	83
8200 Alcatel Ch	198	192	204	204	1000 Gen Aspl pf	110	113	113	113	100 Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	83
100 Allied Ch	122	122	122	122	1200 Gen Cap pf	310	304	304	304	100 Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	83
800 Allied Ch	105	102	105	105	1200 Gen Cap	73	71	71	71	100 Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	83
300 Am. L.	10	10	10	10	2700 Gen Refrac.	61	61	61	61	100 Penn Dix pf	83	83	83	83
100 Amerada	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	1600 Gen Elec	101	98	98	98	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	18	18
200 Am Ag Cb.	19	19	19	19	2100 Peerless Mot.	18	17	17	17	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
200 Am Ag Cb.	19	19	19	19	1000 Gen Elec	57	57	57	57	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
200 Am Bk Note	121	121	121	121	1000 Gen Elec	57	57	57	57	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
800 Am Beet	21	21	22	22	14800 Gen Motors	217	211	214	215	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Ind.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1000 Gen Mot.	124	124	124	124	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
1700 Am. Ind.	12	12	12	12	2200 Gold Dust.	103	101	102	103	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
1600 Am. Ind.	41	41	41	41	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
800 Am. Ind.	40	39	40	40	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
300 Am. Ind.	115	115	115	115	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Ind.	95	95	95	95	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Metals	51	51	51	51	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Metals	16	16	16	16	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
300 Am. Plane	53	53	53	53	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
1400 Am. Radiat.	152	152	152	152	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
400 Am. Radiat.	120	120	120	120	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
1400 Am. Republic	70	69	69	69	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
300 Am. Steel	128	128	128	128	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Steel	100	99	99	99	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
1200 Am. Stee	95	95	95	95	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Stee	87	87	87	87	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Am. Stee	87	87	87	87	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Arnold	39	38	38	38	1000 Goodwill	64	64	64	64	100 Peerless Mot.	17	17	17	17
100 Arnold	82	82	82	82	1000									

GAINS GENERAL FOR PRIMARY CLOTH MARKET

Activity Shows Increase—Prints Sell in Large Volume

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 2—Primary cotton cloth market showed greater activity and breadth last week than it has for the last two months.

The hardening of prices and the upward tendency of raw cotton appear to have encouraged buyers to cover their needs, not only for immediate use, but for some time forward.

Advances were recorded not only in prints, but also in sheetings, drills and twills in the coarse goods section, and in broadcloths, pongees, percales, piques, voiles and many of the rayon mixtures in the fine goods division, and in denim, chambrays, and other cotton blouses in the color yarn section.

Business in print cloths amounted to many million yards, one house alone reporting sales of more than 18,000,000 yards. Prices increased gradually during the week, with 10% a yard sold at 7½¢, the close for 64x64s 5.5-cent yard 28½-inch. Very few sales, however, were recorded at 7½¢. The bulk of the business was done at 7½@7¾¢. The 68x78 4.75-yard closed the week at 9¢ for November delivery. The 50 squares 4.00-yard sold at 10%@10%.

Some Active Lines

Sheetings were more active than they have been for some time, and there was a slight advance in prices on some numbers. The 40-inch 3.75-yard sheetings sold at 8½¢ and the same width 4.25-yard at 7¾¢. The 31-inch 3.75-yard sheeting moved at 7½-yard delivery; the 48 squares 4.00-yard moved at 8½@9¾¢. Some 40-inch 3.50-yard osnaburgs sold at 8¾¢, and some three-fifth twills 68x78 4.00-yard brought 10%@10% for October delivery. The same items and count, but in prints, sold at 9½¢.

There was a fair degree of activity in wide goods, indicated as follows: Drills 56x72 2½-yards sold at 15¢ and the 67-inch 1.87-yard at 21¾¢; wide sheetings 57-inch 66 squares 4.10-yard bought 9%@10%; broad 2-inch 75-yard drapes, patterns 54x66 1.50-yard moved at 23¢; and the 1.55-yard at 25¢; broken twills 56x1.10-yard sold at 33½¢, and the 0.85-yard at 43¢; wide osnaburgs were advanced 1¢ to a point to a basis of 33½¢ for the best quality.

Colored Yarn and Tire Fabrics

A moderate business was done in primary sheetings, the 32x32-inch 4.75-yard sold at 7½¢, 7¾¢, and the 58x58s 4.00-yard at 10%. Colored yarn fabrics, such as denims and chambrys, moved in fair volume. In the cotton flannels and blankets division the situation has cleared up since the start of the year, but demand for non-delivery was noted which in many cases could not be satisfied, as the mills have nearly exhausted their stocks on hand.

Tire fabrics were more active than usual at this season of the year, as it is now time for this demand to ease off in the fall. Carded Egyptian yarn fabric sold on a basis of 14½x15½¢, and the combed Egyptian yarn fabric at 60¢@62¢. The carded and 14½-inch staple yarn fabrics brought 4%@5% for the 23x5-ply cords.

Cotton ducks were a little more active than they have been recently and may be represented by single fillings, which sold at 10%@11½¢, and double filling ducks at 17½@18¢. Army ducks sold on a basis of 40¢ a pound.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1928 as the basic 100, instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, and the result is given below:

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relative price of the dollar for the past several weeks compared with monthly averages since January, 1928, yearly average since 1923, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

	Index Pctg's
1920-May (low).	163.3 61.2
1922-January (low).	91.2 106.9
1923-Average.	104.2 96.0
1924-Average.	105.7 103.5
1925-Average.	105.2 95.9
1926-Average.	106.0 100.0
1927-Average.	94.1 106.3
1928-January average.	104.7 104.7
February.	96.7 103.4
March.	97.6 102.5
April.	99.1 100.9
May.	95.0 102.0
June.	96.6 100.4
July.	99.8 102.0
August.	99.8 102.0
Sept. wk end Sept 7.	100.3 100.3
Sept. wk end Sept 14 100.3 100.3	
Sept. wk end Sept 21 99.8 100.3	
Sept. wk end Sept 28 99.3 100.7	

New York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask	Bid Ask
America... 175 180 Harriman.	970 1925
Am. Un... 240 250 Hanover.	123 1305
Am. Un... 8 650... 240 240	240 240
Bk York Crk. 25 240 Lexington.	240 240
Bryant Crk. 275 252 Liberty.	286 290
Bushwick. 275 310... Manhattan.	855 900
Cash Crk. 250 250... 250 250	250 250
Central. 20 210 Mechanics.	350 365
Chase... 581 587 Melrose.	410 420
Chas. Natl. 200 200... 200 200	200 200
Chemical. 915 920 Midtown.	190 200
City... 834 840 Nassau.	420 440
Charters... 200 200 Peoples.	950 950
Colonial... 1000 1000... 1000 1000	1000 1000
Commerce 630 640 Penn Ex.	180 190
Community 250 260 Port Morris.	725 725
Corp. Ind. 600 600... 600 600	600 600
Corn Ex. 725 730 Public Works.	200 220
Drexel 200 200... 200 200	200 200
Fifth Ave. 2225 2300 Queensboro.	365 375
First St. 410 410 Seventh.	285 295
Fins. 540 540... 540 540	540 540
do do... 118 128 Second.	172 178
Fifth Ave. 225 245 Sixth Av.	190 200
Fishbein... 225 225 Tenth.	200 200
Globe Ex. 255 255... 255 255	255 255
Grace... 400 Traders.	335 365
Granite... 250 260 United.	200 220
Guardian... 200 200 Yorkville.	250 260

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange.

TRUST COMPANIES

Bid Ask	Bid Ask
Am Ex Crk. 424 450 Int. Germ.	212 225
Banca Crk. 450 450... 450 450	55 55
Banco Crk. 8 375 425 Kings Co.	2600 2700
Bk N Y & T 470 500 M'fact'rs.	37 37
Banks... 845 855 Murray Hill.	233 233
Banks... 1000 1000... 1000 1000	1000 1000
Bk N Y & T 125 130 Min. W.	230 240
Bronx 400 410... 400 410	400 410
Cent Union 180 170 N.Y. Tel& Co.	607 612
Count... 600 600... 600 600	78 77½
Empire 421 425... 425 425	285 295
*Equitable 462 465 Little Guar.	275 285
Farm L & T 770 785 Unit States.	325 3400
Fidelity 400 400 S. M. & T.	265 280
Fulton 570 580 Wm. Morris.	1500 1500
Guardian... 447 453 Westch'f'r.	1000 1100
Interstate 287 295	295 295

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

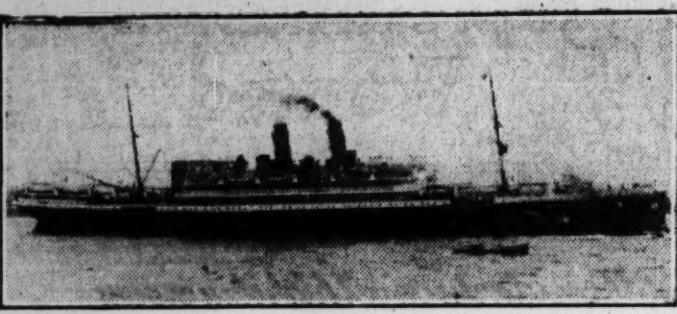
LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Commodities for money today were 52½¢. De Beers 13½¢, and Rand Mines 3½¢. Money was 2½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 1½¢ per cent; three months 1½ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:00 p.m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s 37.	100 104½	NY Tel rgs 4s '11.	100 104½
Am Ag Chm 7s 41.	104 104½	NY W'chester & B 4½s 46.	100 104½
Am Chain deb 8s 33.	100 104½	Ning Po Pow 6s '32.	104 104½
Am Cotton Oil 5s 31.	100 104	Ning Lock & O P 5s 55.	103 104
Am Nat Gas 6s 42.	100 104	Nord St. rgs 8s A '61.	91 94
Am Sugar Refining 6s 27. 103½	102 104	Nord St. rgs 8s B '61.	91 94
Am T & T col 29.	100 104	Nord St. rgs 8s C '61.	91 94
Am T & T st 5s 160.	105 105	Nord Am Cement 6½s '40.	70 70
Am T & T Tel 5s 160.	105 105	Nord Ohlo Tr & Lt 6s A '47.	101 104
Am T & T Tel 5s 160.	105 105	Nord Ohlo Tr & Lt 6s B '47.	101 104
Am T & T Tel 5s 160.	105 105	Nord Tel & Tel 4s '98.	89 94
Am WW&Elec deb 6s 34.	100 104	Nord Tel & Tel 4s '99.	91 94
Am Writing Papers 8s 47.	100 104	Nord Tel & Tel 5s 48.	105 105
Anaconda Cos 7s 33.	100 104	Ohio R'g 6s '48.	105 105
Andes Cop deb 7s 43.	105 105	Oil Bed Coal 4s '41.	105 105
Armour & Co 4½s 39.	93 95	Oil Bed Coal 4s '42.	105 105
Atch T&SF Ry 6s 45.	105 105	Oil Bed Coal 4s '43.	105 105
All Coast Liner 1st con 48s 32.	100 104	Otto Steel Corp 6s 45.	100 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Coast 1st 5s 46.	74 74
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 42.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 43.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 44.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 45.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 46.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 47.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 48.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 49.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 50.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 51.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 52.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 53.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 54.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 55.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 56.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 57.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 58.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 59.	101 104
Atlanta & Char'l 5s 18.	104 104	Pac Gas & Elec 5s 60.	101 104
Atlanta &			

IN THE SHIP LANES



Steamship Karlsruhe of the North German Lloyd Line, Which Will Play in the Regular Service Between Boston and Bremen.

THE Cunard Line will operate 26 cruises or special sailings to the West Indies, the Mediterranean, around Africa or around the world during the coming winter season. The program is the most extensive of any schedule of cruises heretofore undertaken by that company.

Four vessels will be engaged in the West Indies cruise business—the Franconia, Carinthia, Scythia and California—making six voyages in all. There will also be a dozen weekly sailings from New York to Havana by the steamship Caronia, in which connection a 13-days' all-expense tour will be featured.

The Samaria will make a Christian cruise to the Holy Land. The Mediterranean will make her regular Mediterranean cruise; the Carinthia will make an additional trip to the West Indies under charter to the Level Club, and then will go around Africa under the auspices of Raymond & Whitcomb. Following this, the same vessel will make a Mediterranean cruise, as will the Samaria. The Franconia will go around the world under Thomas Cook & Sons' auspices and the Frank Tourist Company will use the Scythia for a Mediterranean cruise.

The regular winter cruise of the Frank C. Clark Company to the Mediterranean will be on the steamship Transylvania. This program calls for the utilization of most of the larger vessels of the company—with the exception of the Aquitania and Berengaria, which are too large for cruise service—at one time or another during the winter season and their places will be taken in the transatlantic run by some of the vessels used in the summer season between Montreal and British ports.

Traffic Changes

More than 66 per cent of the cargo moved through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific during July originated on the eastern and gulf seaboard and 23.6 per cent in Europe, the Panama Canal Record reports. Cargo from United States ports increased 5 per cent over the same period last year. Forty-four per cent of the Pan-American cargo was also destined to United States ports, with 21 per cent to Asia and 15 per cent to Australia and 13 per cent to South America.

Boston-Bremen Service

Regular service between Boston and Bremen via Galway and Boulogne will be established by the North German Lloyd Line, commanding with the sailing of the steamship Karlsruhe on Dec. 7. The results of the experimental sailings on its route during the past summer have resulted in the company in making this a regular route, and with the completion of the new vessels, Bremen and Europa, which are expected to be the fastest ships in transatlantic service, some of the Lloyd fleet now using New York as a port will be released from that service and will use Boston.

The port of Galway, Ireland, is said to be the nearest European port, the distance between Boston and that port being 200 miles shorter than the distance between any other two ports. The service will also mark the first time in 40 years that Galway has had any regular service to and from a United States port. At Boston the vessels will, for the present, use the Commonwealth Pier.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services

A regular schedule of sailings to London will be maintained by the Canadian Pacific during the coming winter, with fortnightly sailings to and from St. John, N. B., Halifax and London. The vessels will be the freight ships of the "Beaver" type—the Beaverhall, Beaverdale, Beaver-bray, Beaverford, Bothwell, and Bolingbroke.

The Empress of France is to be taken out of the transatlantic service and given to the Pacific winter season, replacing the Empress of Canada, which is to be re-engined in order to increase her speed to a point comparable with the new Empress liner being built for trans-Pacific service. The Canada will make a special sailing from Hong Kong Nov. 28, for Plymouth, Eng.

The run will be made in 26 days, compared to a regular schedule of 37 days to London, made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in this run and 38 days by the Dollar Line between Hong Kong and Marseilles, to which could be added seven or eight days' additional time if this line's round-the-world fleet included a call at a British port. Both of the latter lines, it should be explained, make more calls and stay longer in ports to receive freight.

Steamship Schedules

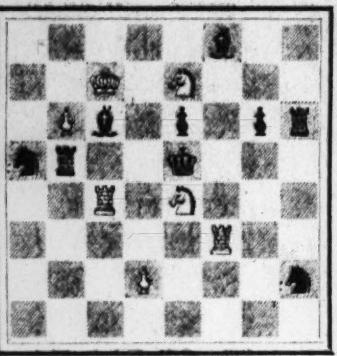
Sailings every two weeks from New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco have been inaugurated by the Panama Mail Line, which now has five vessels in the run. The steamships Santa Luisa and Santa Ana of the Grace Line, which formerly operated to the west coast of South America, have been assigned to the Panama Mail Line, with the exception of the Grace Line's two mottoes. The two "Santa" ships have been renamed El Salvador and Guatemala, respectively, in keeping with the practice of naming these vessels for the Central and South American countries at which they call (with the exception of Ecuador).

CHESSE

PROBLEM NO. 1081

By A. Ursic

Black 9 Pieces

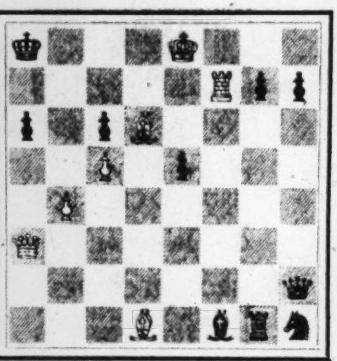


White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1082

By D. J. Densmore

Black 10 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

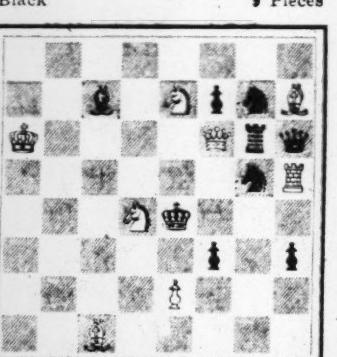
No. 1029. Kt-B4
No. 1030. 2 KtxB
2 KtxP
2 Kt-K5
Prob. Comp } P-Kt
A. Eberman }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing four unpin mates, which at first was thought to be the maximum in the lateral unpin of the white queen.

By G. Guidelli

Black 9 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

No. 1029. Kt-B4
No. 1030. 2 KtxB
2 KtxP
2 Kt-K5
Prob. Comp } P-Kt
A. Eberman }

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

The Goal of Hungary

ONE can say without exaggeration that the most completely united nation in Europe at present is that of the Hungarians. Not only are almost all of the people in Hungary of a single nationality, but the patriotic sentiment which binds them together is stronger than that which exists in any other country. Almost all of the Hungarians are dominated by the desire to restore their country to its pre-war condition or, at the very least, to extend Hungary's present boundaries so as to embrace some 2,000,000 of the Hungarians which the peace treaties gave to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Hungary, unlike most of her neighbors, has no large minority groups to weaken this feeling of national unity. She has no strong Socialist movement, and what Socialists there are in the country are ardent nationalists. She has no agrarian movement, such as in most countries dualistic nationalistic strivings. In religion the Hungarians are divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, but there is at present but little antagonism between these groups. On the question of the restoration of Hungary they are one.

Freed thus from divisive movements and distracting aspirations the Hungarians have directed all their social energy toward one goal: national resurrection or restoration. That aim takes precedence over every other social ideal. From it there are no dissenters except a few Communists without influence. The whole intelligentsia, the clergy, the schools, the peasantry and the aristocracy are all inspired by a determination to make all sacrifices necessary to bring about the restoration of Hungary. Literature, art, history, song and the Hungarian love of the past and of pageantry all serve "the cause." Sport, touring and cultural societies are ardent irredentist organizations.

In the most prominent place in all the street cars is a short irredentist creed in which God, right and Hungary's resurrection are inseparably joined. The same creed on beautifully decorated placards is in the schools and churches. The people repeat it at religious services. It is effectively supplanting every other creed in Hungary. One of the chief religious appeals is for a spiritual preparation for the great struggle necessary for the restoration of Hungary. The main motive toward morality is an acceptance of puritanism so that the Hungarians may be strong and invincible in the great fight. Every holiday points not only back to ancient heroism and glory, but forward to future devotion and victory. The new statues in the cities are tragic reminders of what Hungary has been and must be again. The windows of the book stores preach patriotic sermons. The different colored seeds in seed stores are arranged in the form of a map showing what Hungary has lost and must regain.

An especially effective way in which Hungary is girding itself for the struggle is the opening of a large number of new rural schools for the purpose of making all the peasants literate, intelligent, informed and patriotic. Every Hungarian believes that a struggle is coming and almost everyone you see will say that in that struggle he is going to make the supreme sacrifice. And he believes that he is acting in the name of all that is sacred and right and that it would be base to do otherwise or think otherwise.

This unity and determination of a very hardy and resolute people constitute one of the most significant social facts in the Europe of today and especially of tomorrow.

Britons to Study America

THE arrival in New York on October 1 of four prominent British journalists for a month's tour of the United States as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is more than a mere gesture of good will between the two great nations on which the orderly progress of the human race in large measure depends. It is a genuine and important step in the direction of that mutual knowledge and understanding of each other so necessary for harmonious and efficient action of the two nations in the great cause of the world's advancement toward assured peace and prosperity.

Little attention has been given to the journalists' visit by the press of the United States, and in what has been printed about it there has been noticeable the inevitable tendency to belittle the venture, to enlarge on the brevity of the tour, to point out that the swiftly traveling visitors will see only the surface and see it, too, when it is unnaturally agitated by the excitements of a presidential campaign. It certainly would mean a more complete understanding between the two nations, if the journalists could have, say, a whole year to study the country and get deeper insight into its inner, more essential characteristics, ideals and processes.

But half a loaf is always better than no bread, and it is a mistake to close one's eyes to the large benefits likely to come from the tour simply because they might be greater, if the visit were longer than it is to be. Surely the keenly intelligent Britons who hold influential positions on such newspapers as the London Times, the London Daily Express, the Lancashire Daily Post, the Yorkshire Evening News,

the Belfast Telegraph, the South Wales Argus, Barrow's Worcester Journal, the Kentish Express, the Surrey County Herald, the North-eastern Daily Gazette, the Glasgow Sunday Mail, the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Plymouth Western Independent, and the Yorkshire Post could not fail to get from their intensive study of the United States in all its greatest cities valuable information and broader vision of the country and its people.

It is also a certainty that on their return to the British Isles they will pass on to the intelligent hosts of their readers increased knowledge of the millions who constitute the great United States branch of the progressive English-speaking world, wider appreciation of the ideals, aspirations and accomplishments of those millions. Who can doubt that out of that process immense benefit not only to the two nations involved, but also to the whole world, will result?

The good effects of the tour will not be confined to the larger knowledge of the United States that will be given to dwellers in Britain. Great numbers of Americans who see and hear the British journalists will most certainly have their understanding quickened and their vision broadened in regard to the mighty and progressive nation from which were evolved their own most prized institutions, political, economic and social.

There is every reason for Americans to give the visiting journalists a most cordial welcome and to expect valued results from their tour.

Japan in Manchuria

THE visit of Count Uchida to Washington, just concluded, cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the United States and Japan, and play a part in the solution of the problem of China. Returning from Europe to his native country, the former Foreign Minister of Japan spent four days in the American capital for the purpose of explaining the policy of the Japanese Government in Manchuria and removing any apprehensions which Americans might feel as to Japan's motives and activities in that part of Asia.

The unqualified statement made by this distinguished visitor, to the effect that Japan desires neither to annex any Manchurian territory nor to establish a protectorate there, and that Japan considers Manchuria an integral part of China, clarifies the Far Eastern situation in a manner most acceptable to the United States. Japan's recognition of her obligation to observe the rule of the "open door" for all in Manchuria will go far toward reassuring those who have watched with apprehension the economic penetration of that Province by the Japanese.

The United States Government has laid great stress in recent months on the fact that it considers Manchuria to be no less a part of China than the provinces to the south of the Great Wall. At times there have been signs that other powers were not willing to concur in this definition. The interests of Japan in Manchuria are so immediate and so extensive that she might almost have been forgiven had she refused to admit without qualifications the Chinese sovereignty over that area. The position which she has now taken is one of justice and magnanimity. She cannot be the loser by such willingness to co-operate in giving China a chance to regain her feet.

There are numerous indications that Japan fully realizes that the establishment of a stable, unified China under a strong and efficient central government will be decided in the interest of Japan. Such a China will provide an extensive market for Japanese manufactures, while a disorganized, impoverished China can provide only a problem for Japanese statesmen.

A League of Bankers

THE establishment of an International Bankers' Association, consisting of delegated representatives of the bankers of all countries of the world, as proposed by Thomas R. Preston, president of the American Bankers Association, is in line with developments of the last few years. Mr. Preston, who is also president of the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, made his recommendation before the annual convention of the American bankers in Philadelphia. "Such an association," he said, "would not only help us solve financial and industrial problems, but would bring to the world a better understanding of the problems and difficulties which beset every country, and would undoubtedly make for a more cordial and sympathetic understanding between the countries of the world." Then he added, "We are now so closely related to other countries that what affects one section of the world in turn affects us all."

Mr. Preston, it is quite obvious, was not unmindful of all the co-operative efforts made during the last year, and it was because those efforts have been so successful that he was prompted to place his recommendation before the American Bankers Association. During the last ten years there have been numerous conferences of the heads of the important central banks of the world. The governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank was the United States representative at most of them. Through those conferences it was possible to work out a means of handling the shifting gold reserves of the world, to establish bank credits necessary to assist the various countries to re-establish their currencies upon a gold basis, and in other sundry ways to finance world reconstruction. Without those conferences, it is doubtful whether the financial recovery would have been so general or so speedy.

Furthermore this sentiment of co-operation has resulted in other tangible evidences of assistance. Early in the current year a conference of statistical officers of the leading central banks met in Paris and worked out a plan for co-ordinating the economic data which are currently tabulated by those banks. A representative of the Federal Reserve Board was present. By an attempt to arrive at a common understanding of the economic statistics to be collected by the central banks in the various countries one is brought much nearer a mutual appreciation of the problems of each other.

Within the last year this co-operative sentiment has manifested itself in a number of practical plans. United States capital has joined with

British capital in establishing an investment organization to finance chemical and other industrial plants throughout the world. United States capital has joined with French in the establishment of a finance corporation to deal in installment sales, mainly automobiles, in Europe. Other similar efforts could be cited.

International banking is rapidly coming to mean much more than a mere name. The problems are not so simple as those which might arise in connection with the sale of foreign securities to domestic investors. International industrial and commercial agreements or cartels are looking around for financial assistance in one form or another. United States bankers may not overlook this tendency and, just as they find it profitable mutually to consider in annual convention their domestic problems, so will they find it advantageous by similar means to consider world problems, as recommended by Mr. Preston.

The Successor to President Calles

IN SELECTING Emilio Portes Gil provisionally to succeed President Calles, the Mexican Congress by a unanimous vote not only registered a patriotic desire to eliminate party differences as much as possible for the good of all, but also virtually announced to the world that in a political crisis which might have tried nations with an even longer record of stability, Mexico, put to a severe test, was not found wanting.

The sudden removal of General Obregon as a presidential choice, through circumstances as yet not made fully clear, presented to the Mexican people a problem which at first sight caused some apprehension, even beyond the borders of the Republic. Because of his well-known integrity and his steady advocacy of the policies that have been so successful during the Calles régime, General Obregon's election was considered a guarantee of continued stability.

When the problem arose as to who should be entrusted with the high office of President, a number of men of note were suggested. At first General Perez Trevino was regarded as the leading candidate, but a new majority bloc arose soon afterward in the Congress, and in addition the foremost military men also pledged their support to Señor Portes Gil. This was the more remarkable since the President-elect of Mexico has had no active military career.

A comparatively young man, Portes Gil has held a number of important offices of trust in his country. As Minister of the Interior he devoted himself to advancing the interests of the masses. While Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, he succeeded in obtaining labor legislation of equal satisfaction to workers and employers. He also increased the number of schools in his state from 280 to 600 during his term of office. It is of great significance to know that he established partial prohibition. He further permitted something that went right against traditional rule, namely, unusual liberty of the press within his domain.

This is the man, then, that Mexico has charged with the not too easy task of carrying forward the Nation, and to make peace and prosperity concomitant with political stability. No country could be more interested in his success than the United States. Señor Portes Gil should find little to change in the policies of President Calles, it would appear, and he should be able to build his own executive superstructure on what the former has accomplished for the benefit of the Mexican people.

Mule A. W. O. L. Wouldn't Listen In

WHEN the airplane and the radio are called into service to help locate a stray mule and the search is based, not upon any value that the mule may represent to its owner, but upon a desire to save it from hunger and other hardships, it is evident that "Be Kind to Animals" is something more than mere catch phrases.

Recently listeners to the programs of two Rhode Island broadcasting stations were asked to be on the lookout for a stray mule, black in color and in full possession of all those attributes which have made the mule famous. Locating a stray dog is often a difficult task, because dogs are common in the streets. But when a mule takes it upon itself to roams unattended through the public highways it would seem to be an incident of sufficient distinction to attract quite general attention.

But evidently such was not the case. Though the radio announcement of the runaway mule brought various and sundry information concerning mules and near mules, it was three days before this wayward son of the tribe was located and returned to its owner. And in the meanwhile an airplane and its pilot had been pressed into service, but even a "bird's-eye view" of the State failed to reveal the whereabouts of the nomad mule.

It remained for a lineman, perched on a lofty pole, to locate the absentee. Discovered by him browsing in some near-by brush, the capture of the mule seemed, theoretically speaking, an easy proposition. But the mule had been exercising his self-adopted franchise too long to voluntarily subscribe to acceptance of any of the restrictions which the approaching lineman clearly intended to impose. There were moments, it was said, when this particular mule rivaled the famous "Maud" of cartoon history in the activity of its rear line defense. But in the end it was captured and Rhode Island's three-day search for "just a mule" was closed.

Editorial Notes

Those wet who advocate letting down the bars for more and stronger intoxicating drink by modifying the Eighteenth Amendment are sometimes referred to as "courageous." But the laurels for genuine courage should go to the early pioneers who worked to save mankind from liquor. The great difference seems to be that the courage in one case was for a good cause and in the other for a bad one.

The thrill that comes to the amateur gardener with the award of the blue ribbon or honorable mention for his prize product is not to be compared to the satisfaction and pleasure he had in raising the perfect and gigantic vegetable.

The Education of the "Scouter"

YOUR genuine and best Scoutmaster, the one whom the Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs love and look to as guide, counselor and friend, is born, not made. But even the apparently best of them can be made better by the course for Scouters at Gillwell Park, a fifty-acre stretch of country on the border of Epping Forest, just outside London. A word of explanation may be given here. The term "Scouter" is a generic one and covers commissioners, rover leaders, Scoutmasters and Cubmasters.

At Gillwell, during the greater part of the year, courses go on for Scoutmasters who come here, not only from the British Isles, but from the Continent and all parts of the British Empire. These courses last for eleven days, and it is understood that from the moment the learning leader passes through the carved gatepost of the park, he becomes a boy and is treated as such.

The course is divided into patrols, and on a recent visit there the writer found an ex-artillery colonel, a dead of the Church of England, and two more ordinary individuals in a patrol. In shirt sleeves and shorts they were busily engaged in rigging up a grass shelter for their field kitchen. For after two meals on the first day, they are dependent on their own abilities for cooking and feeding.

A tour of the grounds gives a visitor some idea of the amount of play work which the Scouter gets through in eleven days. The first "exhibit" in the outdoor museum is the tracking ground. Here one patrol will work out a story in marks and signs on the soft sand. Then three other patrols will endeavor to guess the story, and finally the setters of the problem will reconstruct it. Then may be seen various types of camp beds made from materials likely to be found on the spot, a camp loom for weaving grass into mattresses, various types of camp fires and ovens, a camp incinerator, all sorts of camp-made gadgets for aids to cooking, an ingenious shower bath, and so on.

Under a great cedar tree is the "chapel" where a short service is held daily. A circle of up-end logs in the center of a field, looking like a little Stonehenge, is the lecture place where the Camp Chief and others teach Scout lore. At one point on the camping ground is a Scout who has fixed up the next morning.

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